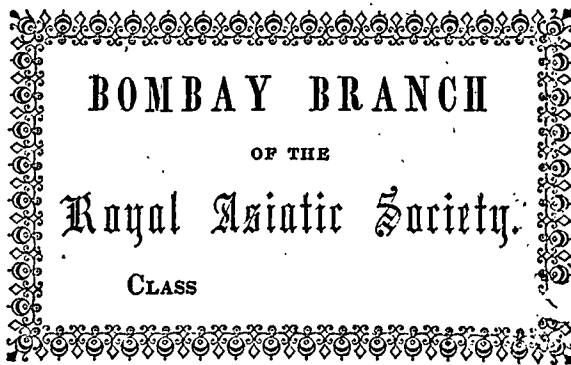




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A
CONTINUATION
OF
GRANGER'S
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

BY

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THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

VOL. I. PART I.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. SMEETON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1812.



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A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

FROM
THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF
GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF
THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:

CONSISTING OF
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,
AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE
OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF
ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER
OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

*The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER,
and the Collections of the Editor,*

THE REV. MARK NOBLE,

F.A.S. of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the
Earl of Leicester.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, STRAND;
DARTON AND HARVEY, GRACECHURCH-STREET; AND W. BAYNES,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

ERRATA.

PAGE	3	line 13, for Augustinc read Augustini
	9	— 14, from the bottom, for Maurenhausen read Hcrethausen.
	10	— 10, ditto, for Molun read Mohun
	<i>Ib.</i>	— 3, ditto, for him read his son
	11	— 3, ditto, for invested read installed
	15	— 18, ditto, for agreement read continuance
	19	— 4, ditto, after declined insert for a time
	20	in the note, for Gower read Edward
	31	— 2, from the bottom, for his read her
	34	— 4, ditto, for 94 read 84
	74	— 8, for he read she
	112	— 8, for Rushden read Rushton.
	178	— 10, for Hull read Molt
	221	— 9, for Stork read Stoke
	<i>Ib.</i>	— 12, for Joric read Joice
	228	— 13, from the bottom, for ultima read ultime
	274	— 2, delete and
	382	— 16, for Chickley read Chichley
	386	— 10, for young read fair
	389	— 10, after for insert to



QUEEN

Began to Reign
8. Mar. 1702.
Lived 43 Years
Reigned 12 y 4 m.
Died A.D. 1714.

ANNE

THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
 &c.

CLASS. I.
THE ROYAL FAMILY:

THE QUEEN.

ANN began her Reign, APRIL 23, 1702.

ANNA STUARTA, *in an oval, coronation and ornaments, fol. P. F. B.*

ANN REGINA; *two angels holding a crown of stars over her head; Clarke sc.*

ANN, &c. *in Guildhall; mezz. J. Closterman p. J. Faber, jun. sc.*

ANN QU. *another; in robes, after Dahl.*

ANN; *a medallion; J. Rowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

ANN, &c. *fol. Lely p. Vr. Gucht, sc.*

ANN, &c. *with the "Abjuration Oath;" large fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, &c. *in an oval, "Vicemgerit illa tonantis;" 8vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, *with ornaments; fol. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, &c. *in a chair of state; 4to. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN; *Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

ANN. CLASS I.

ANN, &c. at Kensington palace; la. fol. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.

ANN, 8vo. J. Houbraken sc.

ANN; 4to. mez. Kneller p. B. Lens sc.

ANN; Mariette sc.

ANN; view of Windsor Castle; mez. W. W. P. sc.

ANN, in an oval; mez. Edward Dixon sc.

ANN, &c. des Rochers sc.

ANN, P. Schenck sc.

ANN, crowned; mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

ANN, from a large enamel; (in Lord Orford) mez.

C. Bate p. J. Simon sc.

ANN; mez. Edward Lilly p. J. Simon sc.

ANN; (Queen); various prints; fol. and 4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.

ANN; 8vo. Sornique sc.

ANN, oval ornaments 8vo. R. Spofforth sc.

ANN, motto "Semper eadem;" 8vo. J. Sturt sc.

ANN, with medals round; Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.

ANN, 4to. mez. sold by J. Simpson, Strand.

ANN, sitting, crown on the table to the left; mez. small fol. G. K. p.

ANN, sheet; Kneller p. R. White sc. 1703.

ANN, sitting on her throne; Truth writing her history, supported by Time and other emblematical figures. sh.

ANN, a circle in the sun, stars round, "Thus Phœbus o'er the Terrestrial Ball," and other lines.

ANN, in an oval, with foliage, Rose, Thistle, Harp, and Fleur de Lis. 36 lines, folio.

ANN, in the sun, and moon under her feet; fol.

ANN, oval, with Wisdom, Justice, Religion, Moderation, obl. folio.

There are various prints of her statues at St. Paul's and Leeds.

ANN, prefixed to "The new State of England," on one side of Britannia, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tenison, on the other; 8vo. J. Sturt sc.

ANN

ANN, at her devotions, prefixed to *Liturgia Ecclesie Anglicana*.

For the portrait of ANN before she was QUEEN, see the former reigns.

Queen Ann, long deservedly the idol of the British Empire; her armies triumphed on the continent, her fleets on the ocean. Eminently pious herself, she supported with zeal the national churches of England and Ireland, without encroaching upon that of Scotland. Mercy, the first duty of a sovereign, kept the scaffold unstained during her whole reign. Her's was the Augustine age of Britain. Her ministers were eminently learned, and the patrons of such who were so; and the arts were equally encouraged. Though the nation was divided into religious and political parties, yet all united to love the queen. The Jacobites were inconsiderable in number, and the most vehement of them were for suspending the claims of James II's son until her death. The Tories venerated her; and the Whigs were dutifully loyal, but determined to confine the succession to a Protestant family. The Republicans never dared to promulgate their wishes; the *good old cause*, according to the cant of former times, seemed lost. Ann's heart was, as she expressed, ENTIRELY ENGLISH; but though her reign was uniformly victorious, she was not a truly exalted character. Not being in the immediate line of the succession, she had no hopes of becoming the sovereign until the Revolution. Her education was confined, especially as to what related to history; and her capacity never equalled that of her sister, Queen Mary's. Like the Stuarts, she was devotedly fond of her favourite. Under the assumed names of Mrs. Morley, and Mrs. Freeman, she and the Duchess of Marlbo-

rough constantly corresponded, when separated for a few days from each other. Like all her family, she was an enthusiast in friendship; but, like them, smarting from a bad selection, she lost all confidence in those around her when once she saw the delusion. As she had been the first to yield the most respectful deference to Majesty, when a subject, she exacted the same from persons of the highest rank, when a *Queen*. Her humility, however, in whatever related to religion, was exemplary; and even she reproved a clergyman for not giving the consecrated elements to the priests present before he brought them to her. She was the most faithful of wives to an husband only amiable for his virtues; and passed many a sleepless night in watching by his side, when he gasped for breath under the paroxysms of an incurable asthma, which ultimately proved fatal to him. His loss she sincerely mourned. She was a tender mother, but became childless. To her attendants she was a kind, a liberal, and a munificent mistress; but not extravagantly so; nor indeed could it be expected, for she was frugal and moderate in her own expences. She purchased no jewels, and lived within her revenue, even during an expensive war, so as to be enabled to remit to the church and the state a part of her income. She was not without personal accomplishments. Her voice was harmonious; she read and spoke incomparably well, and with the utmost grace. Besides, she had a tolerable ear for music; and performed well on the guitar, an instrument then much used. She loved the joys of the chace, and constantly attended the sports of the field in her chaise, until the gout disabled her. In person she was of a middle size, and always rather inclined to corpulency. Her features were regular,

her

her face round; and her complexion was somewhat tinged by the too frequent use of cordials, to which she was constantly invited by her consort the prince. Her form was delicate; and her hands were universally admired for their fine shape and beautiful colour. The respect that her subjects paid her could not well be exceeded. It is customary for the nobility to wear their hats when their sovereigns attend in parliament, to show they are hereditary legislators; in her reign, waving this privilege, they received their queen uncovered. Determined not to oppose the wishes of her people, she never refused a single bill that was tendered to her; and benignity marked all her actions. The only resentment she showed, was in refusing the Scotch dukes permission to sit in the British senate as English ones. In order to prove that she was the fountain of honour, she created twelve peers at one time, which was much resented by the public. Mr. Wharton also had a patent signed, but he nobly refused it, because, as he alleged, such a pre-eminence ought not to be given without some peculiar merit. The queen's health declined for a considerable length of time; at length she became lethargic, and expired on Sunday morning, August 1, 1714, having lived 49, and reigned 12 years. The violent whigs said, "*High Church Ann* died, like an old Roman, to save her people;" meaning, that had she survived, her measures would have been fatal to the Protestant succession; but this is easier said than proved. Few princes are partial to their successors, especially if remotely allied to them: it was impossible she could be friendly to the House of Brunswick, which had offended her by wishing to reside in her court. The Elector had, in his youth, not very honourably, left the British shore,

shore, to marry the ill-fated Dorothea, his cousin, when he had expressly visited England to marry her majesty, then the Lady Ann. She certainly pitied her unfortunate half brother. I am convinced, that though the majority of the nation, a very great majority, were tories, yet I sincerely believe there were very few Jacobites. It was otherwise in Scotland, which fondly doated on their Stuarts; and in Ireland, where they wished a Roman Catholic sovereign.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in armour, mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, "*Lord High Admiral;*" *fol. and 4to. mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702—6.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," 1745, J. Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *with his eulogium engraved by way of flourish about the head; Jenner sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, born at Copenhagen, in April, 1653, by his long residence in Britain, became, in every respect, naturalized. Forsaking James II. he steadily adhered to the Revolution, and the Protestant interest. He never interfered in matters of state, but the queen placed him at the head of the navy, as he had been bred to the sea service. He seemed to wish for more power in his high office, but it being a situation not altogether suited to his talents, no great event marked his administration of it. He had all the hereditary valour of his ancestors, and had rescued his brother Christian V. from imminent danger, in an engagement between the Danish and Swedish armies. During the war in Ireland he was remarkable for bravery; and, though not a hero, for steady courage he could not

not be excelled. In the cabinet he did not shine with brilliancy; he had good, but not first-rate abilities. In politics he inclined to the tories, partly from gratitude, as they had voted him 100,000*l.* per annum, in case he survived his royal consort. In his private life he was extremely amiable, and he had not a personal enemy. His acquirements were great and various: besides a thorough knowledge of the mathematics, he spoke the Danish and English languages, and understood well the French, Italian, and German, but pronounced them ungracefully. He had travelled much in Europe; having visited Germany, France, and Italy. He patronized the fine arts; and, I think, was a judge of the merit of painters and engravers. He loved the social board, and the pleasures of the bottle. He seems to have been as true to the queen as she was to him. He died October 28, 1708, aged 55, deeply lamented by her majesty; and was deposited in Charles II's vault, in which are the bodies of William and Mary, and Queen Ann. Little is known of his patrimony, which was some small islands belonging to the crown of Denmark, valued at about 10,000*l.* per annum; these were mortgaged at the request of King William, to satisfy some pretensions of the Danes upon the duchy of Sax Lawenburg, but never redeemed. Dying intestate, the queen ordered an inventory of his personal estates to be made, which amounted to 37,923*l.* 3*s.* His medals and coins were valued at 270*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Jewels 958*l.* 10*s.* Arms 290*l.* and the lease of his house at Greenwich, 2800*l.* These being in possession of her majesty, she took them as part of her moiety, which came to 18,961*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The remainder, divided into four shares, went to the Electoral House of Saxony; Frederick IV. of Denmark, and his royal family;

Charles XII. of Sweden, and the royal family of that kingdom; and Christian Augustine, Prince Bishop of Lubeck, and his family. Each lot amounted to 4740*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The individuals of the three last families were so numerous, that the share of each was very small. The situation of Prince George in this kingdom was peculiar. We had two queens regnant before, who had been married, Mary I. and Mary II. their husbands were kings regnant. If the Duke of Gloucester had lived, he would have been the progenitor of a new race of sovereigns.

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *Delft. sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. B. Lens sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *fol. W. Sherwin sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Herseman p. J. Simon sc. 1706.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Weidman p. J. Smith sc. 1706.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHEA, *whole length, 4to, V. Somer sc.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHEA, *4to. Bernidereth sc. Lep sc.*

Sophia, the youngest of twelve children of Frederic, Elector Palatine, titular King of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, the only sister of Charles I. was born at the Hague, October 13, 1630. She became the consort of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover, September 30, 1658. Few princesses were more fortunate. She saw her husband raised to the Electoral dignity, and herself, (by an act of settlement,) in 1701, to one of the most resplendent crowns in the world. She was then a widow, the Elector having died January

23, 1698. Sophia had been in habits of correspondence with James II. whose misfortunes she deplored; and even expressed her concern to William, whom she personally knew, and whose character she admired. Though attached to England by unfeigned partiality, yet she had the greatness of mind to desire he would pass by her in favour of the family of Stuart. Queen Ann entertained some jealousy of Sophia, as her heir apparent; besides, she had recalled her son George from England, when on the point of uniting himself to her, that he might receive the hand of his first cousin, Sophia Dorothea, of Zell. Ann the *Queen* could not entirely forgive the injuries of Ann the *Princess*; and regretting the fate of an unfortunate brother, would not have been displeased if the parliament had rescinded the act which conveyed the sceptre from the Stuarts, to a family for which she felt no regard. Sophia, urged by the friends of a Protestant succession, demanded the admission of the House of Brunswick to her court, which Ann peremptorily refused. The agitation of her mind is supposed to have hastened her death, as she expired suddenly, when walking in the gardens of Haurensen, June 8th, 1714, in her 84th year. Queen Ann outlived her only fifty-three days. Sophia's long life was without a single stain. She had as many virtues, and confessedly more accomplishments than any of the princesses her contemporaries. She spoke four languages with fluency, Low Dutch, German, French, and Italian; and was a proficient in Latin besides. She was as great a worker with her needle as Mary II. These pursuits did not injure her health, for she constantly used the exercise of walking; age had not marked her with furrows, nor deprived her of teeth. Every way she was an extraordinary character.

GEORGE

GEORGE LEWIS, Dux Hanover; *fol. mez. Christopher Weigel sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *la. fol. W. Sherwin sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *quere? another when king, or the same plate altered.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *ha. len. mez. Hirseman p. J. Smith sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *smaller; J. Smith sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, "Prince of Hanover," *mez. R. Thomson sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, born May 28, 1660, at Osnaburgh, succeeded his father Ernest, January 18, 1698-9. He had greatly distinguished himself by martial exploits in the Imperial army opposed to the Turks. William III. at a chapter of the order of St. George, held at Kensington, June 18, 1701, elected him a knight companion; and on the 21st of that month, Charles Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield, and Gregory King, Esquire, Lancaster Herald, were sent to Hanover, with the habit and ensigns of the order, where, on the 3d of August following, his Electoral Highness received the Garter and George; and on the next Sunday he was invested with the full habit. Queen Ann had his instalment performed by his proxy Charles Lord Molum, at Windsor, on March 13, 1702-3. The succession to the crown of England settled in his family, gave him great consequence in Germany, but was less regarded by himself than might have been imagined. Queen Ann, in compliance with the wishes of the parliament, created him, on November 9, 1706, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, titles which had been conferred on her
own

own brother; Earl of Milford Haven, in the county of Pembroke; Viscount of Northallerton, in Yorkshire; and Baron of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester; entailing these honours on his heirs male; and, by an act of parliament, he had precedence of all other peers of Great Britain, as had Prince George in William's reign. He is placed here as one of the royal family, and not as a knight of the garter. In England, I believe, there was neither painting nor engraving of him previous to his accession; after that event Vertue engraved his portrait, which was bought with the greatest avidity. Some of his coins may have reached individuals, and those are very fine likenesses of him, far superior to his head on the English money; a proof that he had encouraged the arts in Germany, though he neglected them in Britain. See him as George I. in the next volume.

GEORGE, Electoral Prince of Hanover, born October 30, 1683, the favourite of the Princess Sophia, his grandmother, was educated with a fond attachment to the prospect of regal honours. Queen Ann, to gratify the public mind, at a chapter, held at Kensington, April 4, 1706, elected him a knight companion of the order of St. George; and on the 22d, Charles Montagu; Lord Halifax; and John Vanburgh, Esq. Clarendieux king at arms; carried the habit and ensigns to Hanover, where his Highness received the garter and lesser George, May 31; and on June 2, being Sunday, in the evening, he was invested with the whole habit of the order; and December 22, was invested by proxy at Windsor. In the next reign we shall notice him as Prince of Wales; and at length King of England, by the name of GEORGE II.

JAMES

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD,

THE ATTAINTED PRINCE OF WALES.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *an infant, mezz. J. Simon sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *rex, 4 small 4to. Largilliere p.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *in an oval frame, supported by an angel; St. Belle p.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *la fol. N. Largilliere p. N. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *and Sister; la. fol. mezz. Largilliere p. J. Smith sc. 1699.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *Æt. 12, sh. de Troyes p. T. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, "*Offerebat Dom. Jon. Drummond, ex Comitibus de Perth,*" *sh. de Troyes p. N. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, "*Offerebat Joannes Baptistæ Guuijn (Gwyn) Concagicensis in Hybernica;*" *fol. Steph. Gantrel sc.*

James II's unfortunate son, James Francis Edward, created when in his cradle Prince of Wales, was educated abroad, and attainted by parliament, but acknowledged by France, during the wars of Queen Ann, as successor to his father. It is known that he offered to recognize her right to the crown, if she would endeavour to secure his succession. At the queen's death he was about twenty-six years of age, with a character marked by no leading feature, but an hereditary bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion, a very poor recommendation to these Protestant kingdoms. His cause, however, was not deemed entirely hopeless by the Jacobites; and he had some powerful

ANN. CLASS. II.

powerful friends in the British court. At the peace there was a tacit understanding between the queen and Lewis XIV. not to utterly abandon an unfortunate prince, suffering for the misconduct of his parents; delicacy demanded this, for he was the half-brother of her majesty, and the unhappy representative of a long line of sovereigns.

MARY LOUISA, daughter of King James II. *fol. St. Belle p. Chereau sc.*

MARY LOUISA, *Æt. 9, fol. N. Edclinck.*

MARY LOUISA; *B. Moncornet sc..*

MARY LOUISA, *at her toilet, with emblems. Parr sc.*

MARY LOUISA, *fol. Tresani p. du Puy sc.*

MARY LOUISA; *des Rochers sc.*

The Princess Louisa Maria Theresa, daughter of James II. born in 1692 in France, after his abdication, was designed to have been a nun, but death prevented in the year 1712.

CLASS. II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *la. mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *inscribed The Lord High Cancellor, mez.*

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1744.*

This

This peer was of a family of Norman extraction, the head of which was Duc de Harcourt in France*. He was son of the valiant Sir Simon Harcourt, the first who died in the cause of Charles I. in Ireland. After studying in Pembroke College, Oxford, he went to the Inner Temple. From 1690 to Queen Ann's accession he was member of parliament for Abingdon. Her Majesty knighted him in June 1702, and appointed him her solicitor-general, and in April 23, 1707, attorney-general; but for some unknown reason he resigned this office February 12, following, and, singular as it may be, by a voluntary surrender enrolled in court. This act is unprecedented, nor has it been imitated. At the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, in 1710, he was the leading counsellor in his defence; Dod and Phipps assisted him. "They freely acknowledged the lawfulness of resistance in extreme cases, and plainly justified the Revolution, and our deliverance by King William; but they said it was not fit in a sermon to name such an exception; that the duties of morality ought to be delivered in their full extent, without supposing an extraordinary case; and therefore Sacheverel had followed precedents, set by our great divines, ever since the Reformation, and ever since the Revolution." The queen, desirous of employing Sir Simon, recalled him again to the post which he had resigned, made him lord-keeper, October 18; and on September 3, 1711, created him Baron of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire; and April 7, 1712, declared him chancellor. Lord Harcourt being as eminent a person as ever adorned the high station he filled,

* See an history of the Harcourt Family, in 2 vols. folio, published at the expence of the Dukes of Harcourt.

George I. prudently made him one of the lords justices until his arrival in England, though he was known to be firmly united to Bolingbroke; however, he supported his majesty and government, and was rewarded for his fidelity by the dignity of a viscount, and appointed a lord of regency, and a privy counsellor. He preserved his reputation unsullied to his death, which happened July 29, 1727, in the 67th year of his age. By the first of his three wives he had Simon, his heir apparent, who dying before his father, Simon his son succeeded to the title, who is ancestor to the Earl of Harcourt. Lord Harcourt was a member of the Old Saturday Club. Lord Rivers, Mr. Secretary St. John, Mr. Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford, and Swift, met, when Harley had recovered from the wound given him by Guiscard. Swift wrote in 1712, "I take the agreement of the present ministry to consist of the agreement of three great men, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Secretary St. John, and so I have told them, betwixt jest and earnest, and two of them separately with more seriousness; and I think they entirely love each other: their differences are not of a weight to break their union;" but enraged at Lord Harcourt's after joining the whigs, as he termed them, he afterwards called him a trimmer.

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, 4to. *mez. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. Kneller p. Johnson sc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith, 1707.*

This

This very eminent man was eldest son and heir of Sir William Cowper, a baronet of England and Scotland. The best education had been given him and his only brother, and both entered the profession of the law. Spencer became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, but William far exceeded him in promotion. His talents at the bar recommended him to the electors of Hertford, who chose him for their representative in parliament, as they had frequently his father. The first day he entered the House of Commons he spoke thrice, and each time with great applause. Active in prosecuting Sir John Fenwick, King William named him his council. Ann continued him in that employment, and in the year 1705 appointed him lord-keeper; in the following year she created him Baron Cowper, of Wingham, in Kent, and named him one of the commissioners to treat of the Union between England and Scotland: that arduous undertaking devolving chiefly upon him, as far as concerned England. This long-desired event effected, he was declared Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. It was with extreme pain her majesty accepted his resignation of the seals at the change of her ministry. She in vain endeavoured to prevail upon him to retain his situation, but he abhorred the peace with France, and saw the design of the courtiers to restore the abdicated Stuarts. George I. knowing his value, had selected him as one of the regency; and upon his arrival restored him to the office of chancellor, which he held with an ability seldom equalled, until 1718, when he again resigned. The king, fully sensible of his worth, raised him to the titles of Viscount of Fordwich, in Kent, and Earl Cowper. This noble peer retired to private life with an impaired

paired constitution, and died October 10, 1723, at his seat of Colnegreen, near Hertford.

As an independant statesman, Lord Cowper has seldom been equalled. He opposed with vehemence the two errors of the time: the peerage bill, which would have reduced the British monarch to a nominal sovereign; and that vile scheme, the South Sea Company, which he compared to the Trojan horse, "contrived for treachery, ushered in by fraud, received with pomp, but big with ruin and destruction;" adding, none would gain by it but a few persons in the secret, who had early bought stock at a low rate. With a greatness of mind that marked his character, he ordered a chair for Richard Cromwell, when upon a trial in Westminster Hall, recollecting his once elevated station; and when little minds wondered, and expected he would have been reprimanded by the sovereign, they were surprised to find him praised and thanked. His speech, previous to condemning the unfortunate lords in 1715, was of superior excellence. His character is well defined by a writer, who says, "He was the most accomplished lawyer, civilian, and statesman, that England bore for many ages past; being consummate in the knowledge not only of the common and statute law, and of the constitution of his country, but also of the law of nations, imperial institutes, and canon law; and he had received from nature, and cultivated by polite literature, excellent endowments that gave a lustre to his great learning; a bright, quick, penetrating genius; an exact and sound judgment; a fruitful, yet unluxuriant, and agreeable imagination; a manly and flowing eloquence; a clear, sonorous voice; a graceful aspect; an easy address; in a word, all that is necessary to form a complete orator."

He was so incorruptible that he abolished the immemorial custom of "New-year's" gifts to the chancellor. In private life he was not only the man of taste, but the agreeable companion; and his virtues were as great as his abilities.

He married Judith, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Booth of London, merchant. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the bishoprick of Durham, Esq. By the former he had only one son, who died young; by the latter, William, his successor; Spencer, Dean of Durham; and two daughters. A Pamphlet in Defence of Bigamy has been ascribed to his lordship's pen. Voltaire introduced the circumstance in *L'Encyclopedie*; and also makes mention of this tract.

LORD TREASURERS.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin; *G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc. In Birch's Lives of Illustrious Characters.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *an oval.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *fol. W. N. Gardiner sc. 1797.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin. *In the prints of the Lords Justices, person vi.*

This statesman, descended from a respectable family in Cornwall, was the third son of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B. The first situation he held was that of page to Charles II. The utmost endeavours to learn the characters of others, and to conceal his own, gained him a reputation, which his future conduct shows he deserved. His negociation in Holland prepared the way for the treaty

treaty of Nimeguen. Charles esteemed him as his most faithful minister. Though lord chamberlain to Mary de Modena, consort of James II. he never approved the violence of that monarch, but as duty demanded, he waited upon the Prince of Orange to ask what was his object; what his demands were. When Lord Clarendon loaded James with abuse, Godolphin and the Marquis of Halifax conducted themselves with equal propriety. After the Revolution was effected he submitted to the new order of things. William III. admired his abilities, incorruptibility, and taciturnity; retained him in the treasury, and honoured him, by making him a lord-justice, during his absence from the kingdom; and under Queen Ann he was lord high treasurer. The fall of Mr. Harley, which he wished, deprived him of this post; he died soon after, in the house of the Duke of Marlborough, at St. Alban's, September 15, 1712, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Though a member of the treasury thirty years, and nine of them at the head of it, yet he died worth only 4000*l.* per annum; he even kept his servants from peculations—to him we are indebted for the present low interest of money. In four reigns he was a favourite with the sovereigns, yet never, in one instance, sacrificed the interest of the people. Queen Ann, it is well known, had loved him when young, but state necessity prevented her union with a subject. His understanding was strong and clear; he despised vanity: it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to accept the titles of Earl of Godolphin, and Viscount Rialton; he absolutely declined being elected a knight of the garter. Flattery was odious to him. He seldom promised, but often gave without application. Retired and silent, admittance was denied to all.

His foible was a most immoderate love for gaming; he pleaded in excuse his dislike to conversation. Godolphin was short and thin; of complexion swarthy; and of countenance stern, even to severity.

He married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and co-heirs of Colonel Blague; she died in 1678, in child-bed of their only son Francis, his successor.

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, in *Birch's Lives*; *A. Pond p. Houbraken sc.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, mezz. *G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc. 1713.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, mezz. *G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1714.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, fol. *Vertue sc.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1751.

Robert Harley, Esq. the head of the family, born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, December 5, 1661, was educated at a private school, in Oxfordshire. His destination was for the army. When William III. landed, Sir Edward Harley and this his son raised regiments, at their own expence, to promote the Revolution. The father was made governor of Worcester, by the gentlemen of that county, whilst Mr. Harley and his brother were dispatched to his Highness, with offers of their own and father's services, and to acquaint him with the state of the country. This was his first entrance at court; but, afterwards displeased with the government, neither the father nor the son accepted promotion under William and Mary. Sir Edward sat in parliament for the town of Radnor, in the county of Hereford, until his death, in 1700. Mr. Harley for Tre-
gony,



Maddox, sc.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD.

Pub. May 20, 1806, by J. Scott, 442, Strand.

gony, in the first, but Radnor, in all the future parliaments of William's reign. His second brother, Edward, bred to the law, at Lincoln's Inn, was not elected a member of the House of Commons until 1702. The youngest, Nathaniel, resided at Aleppo, British merchant. Mr. Harley, daily gaining credit in the House of Commons, was appointed, in 1690, one of the nine commissioners to state the public accounts; and, in 1701 elected Speaker, as he was in the parliament called the same year; and a third time, in the first assembled in the reign of Queen Ann. No man understood the privileges of the chair better. His eloquence had more of art than the native graces of an original orator. In private inscrutable. By education and inclination he was a rigid dissenter, yet the leader of the most violent tories. Like Oliver Cromwell, he had his chaplains at table of different religious sects; but, *unlike* him, always a clergyman of the establishment. The dissenters were encouraged, and the churchmen idolized him. Violent in his passions, yet he suffered nothing to ruffle his temper; possessing wit and humour himself, he promoted it in others; he even applauded it when exercised against him, and was displeased if others resented the same freedoms taken with them. Polite and easy with men of all parties, he ever preferred the learned. He was a member of the privy council, a secretary of state, a commissioner for the union, a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. The infamous Marquis de Guiscard aimed a pen-knife at his heart, March 8, 1710, and broke the blade in his bosom; but the assassin escaped his merited punishment, by dying in Newgate. An act was immediately passed constituting the attempt to take the life of a privy counsellor

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treason.

treason. The House of Commons voted, that when his health would permit his taking his seat again, he should be congratulated on his escape and recovery. Accordingly, on the 26th of April, an address from the chair convinced him how much they were concerned in the preservation of so "invaluable a life," upon which, under her majesty, the "maintenance and firm establishment of our constitution in church and state" depended. In his reply he concluded, "Sir, the undeserved favour I have received this day, is deeply imprinted in my heart; and, whenever I look upon my breast it will put me in mind of the thanks due to God, my duty to the queen, and that debt of gratitude and service I must always owe to this honourable House, to Mr. Speaker, and to every particular member." The Speaker's and Mr. Harley's speech were ordered to be printed. He was summoned to the House of Lords, May 24, 1711, by the titles of Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; and Baron Harley, of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford: titles limited, in remainder, to the descendants of his grandfather, Sir Robert Harley, K.B. In that year, upon the anniversary of Charles II's Nativity and Restoration, he was declared minister, and lord-high treasurer; and the following year elected into the order of the garter; made governor of the South Sea Company, and of the Charter House, and custos rotularum of Radnorshire. Oxford resigned his staff as treasurer, three days before the queen's death; and June 10, 1715, he was impeached by the Commons, who had idolized him, and committed a prisoner to the Tower. His courage on this, as well as on all other occasions, never forsook him. Remaining unheeded, and almost forgotten for two years, he at length petitioned, and obtained



Thos. Sney

tained attention from his peers, and orders were given for his trial; but the two Houses differing in opinion as to the mode of conducting the proceedings against him, he was acquitted July 8, 1717. He died May 21, 1724, at his house in Albemarle-street, London, aged 62; and was buried, with his ancestors, at Brampton Bryan. Lord Oxford was an instance of the fickleness of popular opinion, and the danger of being removed from the Lower to the Upper House of Parliament. The ornament of learning, and the patron of learned men, is a distinction still remembered. Though he knew the use of wealth, he never coveted it; no minister was more incorruptible. His lordship was under the usual size, and slender in his make. He married twice: Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq. of Whiteley-court, in Worcestershire, sister to Thomas Lord Foley; and Sarah; daughter of Simon Middleton, Esq. By the former he had issue, Edward, his successor; Elizabeth, married to Peregrine Hyde Osborne, Duke of Leeds; and Abigail, to George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland, and Baron Hay, of Pedwarden in England.

LORDS PRIVY SEAL.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham, *when lord chamberlain, mezz. Kneller p. Js. Becket sc. This fine print is very scarce.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, *when Earl of Mulgrave, mezz. Kneller p. J. Becket sc.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, *half length, mezz. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1683.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, &c. *oval, mezz. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1697.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, &c. *four verses prefixed to his Works;* 4to. Kneller p. Geo. Vertue sc. 1722.

This nobleman, well known in the reign of Charles II. as Earl of Mulgrave, was, by that monarch, honoured with the garter. James II. made him lord chamberlain; and, though he declined taking any part in politics, under William, as being an enemy to the Revolution, yet he accepted the title of Marquis of Normanby from that monarch. Queen Ann made him one of her council, and lord privy seal; and raised him to ducal honours. At her death he was lord president of the council, though not mentioned in the list of regents before the accession of George I.; his name was added, but he was soon dismissed from the privy council. He died, February 24, 1720—1. Mackay describes him as “a nobleman of learning and good natural parts, but of no principles. Violent for the HIGH CHURCH, yet seldom goes to it; very proud, insolent and covetous, and takes all advantages. In paying his debts, unwilling; and is neither esteemed nor beloved: for, notwithstanding his great interest at the court of Queen Ann, it is certain he hath none in either House of Parliament, or in the country.” This character is too severe. The duke was more like one of the puissant peers of ancient days, if we except his learning and Gallic politeness. The princely mansion built by him is now the residence of the present royal family. When young he had presumed to address the Princess Ann, afterwards queen—disappointed love and ambition made him for some time quit the kingdom. The last of his three wives was Catharine Darnley, natural daughter of James II. The titles expiring with Edmund, his minor son, whilst upon his travels

travels in Italy, his vast wealth went, by his will, to his illegitimate one, to whom he had given the surname of Sheffield.

JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, *la. fol. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

Son of John, Earl of Clare, who, having distinguished himself against the royal brothers, had reason to dread the vengeance of James II. whom his father had persecuted as a papist; but a sudden change happened in the political hemisphere just as he succeeded to his hereditary title, by the arrival of William, Prince of Orange. Clare instantly actively employed himself against James, to whom he knew he was obnoxious. When of age he was allowed no more than 400*l.* per annum; but marrying Margaret, the third daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, he acquired great landed possessions, which he improved so judiciously, that he became one of the richest subjects in Britain. But he was as ambitious as avaricious, and even solicited the Dukedom of Clarence, which the king promised. The minister, however, convinced his majesty, that the title of Clarence had ever been appropriated to princes of the blood; and Newcastle upon Tyne was substituted; to soften his disappointment the garter was added. He was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of Middlesex, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Nottingham, and also of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire; and became lord privy seal, chief justice in Eyre, on the North of Trent; governor of Kingston upon Hull; and lord warden of Sherwood forest. It was generally supposed, that his only child Henrietta would have inherited his vast property, but

but his Grace adopted Thomas Pelham, his maternal nephew, to whom he signed a deed of gift, and confirmed it by his will; but this fortunate person having no child, the ducal honour of Newcastle upon Tyne, which George I. had renewed in his favour, being to expire at his death, he obtained the title of Duke of Newcastle Under-Line, with remainder to his nephew, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, whose descendant still bears the title. Holles, Duke of Newcastle, received a dreadful bruise, when hunting a stag, at Welbeck, Nottinghamshire, which occasioned his death July 17, 1711; his body was brought to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey. The duke was "a black, ruddy-complexioned man." Always tenacious, covetous, and severe, a clergyman, who had contested his title to a piece of land, feared the costs of the suit he had lost would ruin him; Mr. Charlton, employed to petition in his behalf, could obtain no remission. The ecclesiastic, recommended to ask for himself, was answered, "Why would you go to law with me?" The case was desperate—he made his bow, preparatory to retiring. "You shall dine, however, with me," said the duke. In conversation the clergyman pleased the duke. "A living is fallen in my gift: its value is considerable; I give it you, and appoint you my chaplain."—Not a word escaped about the costs; they were kept in "petto."

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *in the set of Founders; mezz. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *in the Kit Cat Club; mezz. Kneller p. Faber, jun. sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *gown, wig, leaning on his left arm; mezz. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *mezz. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *mezz. J. Riley p. J. Smith sc. 1690.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *scarce, mezz. Fr. Vaart p. J. Smith sc. 1688.*

Charles Seymour, the sixth Duke of Somerset, styled the Proud, was born August 12, 1662, and honoured, by Charles II. in the last year of his reign, with the garter. As a privy counsellor, he signed the proclamation for James II's accession, and assisted in collecting the militia of Somersetshire to oppose Monmouth; but refusing to introduce Ferdinando Dada, Archbishop of Amasia, the Pope's nuncio, to the public audience at Windsor, he was discharged from his place in the palace; as a lord of the bedchamber; and from the army, as colonel of the third regiment of dragoons. He joined in the Revolution, but kept in retirement in the beginning of William's reign, and joined the parliament respecting the Partition Treaty, and even protested against acquitting the advisers of it; but seeing Lewis XIV. declaring his grandson King of Spain, he united all his efforts to lessen the over-grown power of that ambitious monarch. William received his services with great satisfaction. He was

was president of the council, and a lord justice. Under Queen Ann he was master of the horse, and a privy counsellor, and a commissioner for the Union; but at the change of the ministry he was superseded. Indignant, he, with the Duke of Argyle, forced himself into the council at Kensington, summoned to deliberate upon the situation of the nation, "while the queen was sleeping the sleep of death." This disconcerted all the plans of the tory party. George I. who had named him a lord justice, and guardian of the realm, on his landing restored him to all his employments; but, being refused bail for his son-in-law, Sir William Wyndham, suspected of holding intelligence with the Court of St. Germain's, he expressed his sentiments so warmly, that he was removed from his office of master of the horse. In the reign of Queen Ann he ordered his servants to wear the same livery as her majesty's footmen; and he sent all the dresses of his servants in a cart, and had them thrown indignantly into the court of the palace. George II. named him of his council, but he refused to take any part in politics. Dying in retirement, at Petworth, in Sussex, in September 2, 1748, he was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a fine monument by Rysbrack, erected by his daughters Frances and Charlotte, the Marchioness of Granby, and Countess of Aylesford. The duke was of a middle stature, finely formed, and dark complexion; he loved music and poetry; had judgment: but an hesitation in speech made him appear wanting in expression. He was noble in his sentiments, magnificent in living, a generous enemy, and a firm friend. His foible was an unbounded pride, which carried him to very indecent lengths. The first peer of the realm being a Roman Catholic, he took precedency on all great occasions; he had

had attended the funerals of Charles II. Queen Mary, and William III. and at the coronation of James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. He seemed little less in his conduct than if vested with regal honours. His servants obeyed by signs. The country roads were cleared, that he might pass without obstruction or observation. "Go out of the way," says an attendant to a countryman, who was driving a hog. "Why?" said the boor. "Because my lord, duke is coming, and he does not like to be looked upon." The man, enraged, seizing the hog by his ears, held him up to the window, exclaiming; "*I will see him, and my pig shall see him too.*" He had two wives. The first was Eliza, sole daughter and heir of Josceline, Earl of Northumberland; the virgin widow of Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, and the relict of Thomas Thynne, Esq. who was shot in his coach, by Count Coningsmark, in hopes of obtaining the heiress of the Percys. His second duchess was Charlotte, second daughter of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He made a vast distinction between a Percy and a Finch. The Duchess Charlotte once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan, he turned round, and, with an indignant sour countenance, said, "My first duchess was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty." His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect. The two youngest daughters had used to stand and watch, alternately, whilst he slept in an afternoon; Lady Charlotte, being tired, sat down. The duke waked, and displeased, declared he would make her remember her want of decorum. By his will he left her 20,000*l.* less than her sister. The pleasant Sir James Delaval laid a wager of 1000*l.* that he would make the duke give him precedence; but that was judged impossible, for his

Grace

Grace was all eyes and ears upon such occasions. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the duke was to pass a narrow part of the road, in his way to town; stationed himself there, in a coach, emblazoned, for the day, with the arms, and surrounded by many servants in the livery, of the Head of the House of Howard, who called out, when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!" The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postillion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely fixed than Delaval passed; who, leaning out of the carriage window, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace "a good morning." He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James? I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk." The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it*. In his son Algernon expired the younger branch of the Seymours. The representative of the *eldest* son of the first peer, the Protector Somerset, at the distance of two centuries, claimed and obtained the honours of his ancestor. The two ladies mentioned above, were by the second alliance; there were several by the former marriage.

* That pride was equally predominant in each line of this family, may be collected from the reply of Sir Gower Seymour, the Speaker, to King William, on his observing to him once at his levee, that he believed he was of the Duke of Somerset's family. "No, Sir," said the indignant baronet, who knew he ought to have been the Duke, "*His Grace is of mine.*"

GREAT OFFICER OF SCOTLAND.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Duke of Queensbury; *Knechtler p. Du Guernier sc. rare.*

James Douglas, the second Duke of Queensbury, made a most conspicuous figure during the eventful period in which he lived. Returning from his travels, Charles II. appointed him a privy counsellor of Scotland, and made him a lieutenant colonel of the army; but disliking the arbitrary measures of James II. he resigned his employments in 1688. William received him with peculiar regard, presenting him a commission of captain of his Dutch Guard; restored him to the posts he had before held; appointed him a lord of his bed-chamber; placed him in an important military situation, when he sent a force into Scotland; made him a lord of the treasury; permitted him to vote in the House of Lords, as a Scotch peer, though his father was then living; and named him lord high treasurer of that kingdom. At his father's death, in 1695, he resigned all his military employments, but was made lord privy seal; an extraordinary lord of session; and, for two sessions lord high commissioner, and knight of the garter. Queen Ann appointed him the representative of her person, as he had been for that of William; and named him a commissioner for the Union. The violence of party deprived him of his places, in 1704; but, in the following year, he profited by his fall, being again head of the treasury, lord of the privy seal in the exchequer; and was his majesty's deputy to invest the Marquis of Lothian with the order
of

of St. Andrew. The Union (chiefly concluded by his means) procured him the thanks of the real patriots in both kingdoms, and he was elected one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland. He was met, on his return, by a cavalcade of noblemen and gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback, several miles from London; and was followed by forty coaches, and four hundred horsemen, by whom he was honourably conducted to his house. The next day he waited upon her majesty, at Kensington, where he was received with every mark of attention. The Queen gave his Grace the English titles of Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverly, and Baron of Rippon: titles limited to Lord Charles, his Grace's second son; and settled upon him a pension of 3000*l.* from the revenue of the post-office. From 1710 until his death he was one of the secretaries of state for the United Kingdoms; and jointly, with Lord Dartmouth, keeper of the signet. He died in London, July 6, 1711, very justly regretted. Lockhart accuses him of want of application; as covetous, though extravagant; void of all faith, disloyal, unjust, and irreligious. These charges seem as untrue as the false plot formed in 1704 to injure him. His duchess was Mary, daughter of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington, who did honour to her family. By her his Grace had William, and James, who died young; Charles, third Duke of Queensbury, and second Duke of Dover; Charles, who died in Paris at the age of 23; Isabel, who died single; Jean, married at the Hague, to Francis Earl of Dalkeith; and Anne, to the Honourable William Finch, ambassador.

GREAT OFFICER OF IRELAND.

LORD LIEUTENANT.

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *prefixed to the Set. of "Founders," la. 4to. mez. Faber sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, oval, mez. Kneller p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, an oval with ornaments, la. fol. M. Dahl p. S. Gribelin sc. 1713.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, collar of the garter, trunchcon, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1701.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *oval, large wig, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1701.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *with his hat on.*

James Butler, the second Duke of Ormond, son of the gallant Earl of Ossory, and grandson and successor to James, the first duke, shone in the courts of the Stuarts with the greatest splendour. Illustrious in birth, of vast estate, high hereditary honours; and by a marriage with Ann, daughter of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, he became nearly allied to Queen Mary and Queen Ann; the duchess being first cousin to those sovereigns. William III. trusted and esteemed him; and, when dying, affectionately bade him farewell. In Queen Ann's reign he had great authority, and was in the opposite interest to Marlborough. Ormond was sent to the coast of Spain: his expedition to Cadiz and Vigo are well remembered:

the plunder of the latter was as rich, as the conduct of some of the officers was mean and mercenary. He filled the viceroial throne of Ireland with great propriety. Upon his rival's fall, he obtained all the places which the parliament had voted criminal in Marlborough to possess. At the queen's death he was a knight of the garter, lord lieutenant of Ireland, captain general and commander of all the land forces, and chancellor of the universities of Oxford and Dublin, &c. &c. &c. George I. restored Marlborough. Ormond's situation was critical. His officious friends advised him to withdraw; he imprudently followed their counsel at the very moment that government were contriving a method to save him from the ruin he dreaded. His fate was universally pitied; for, in England and Ireland he was the idol of the people. When Queen Ann went to St. Paul's to hear Te Deum for burning the French fleet at Vigo, he was more applauded than any subject had ever been before, on any occasion. Splendid and conciliatory at Dublin, his court was superior to any thing before seen in Ireland. His affability and generosity were such, that, except in political affairs, every order of men were his friends and admirers. Indiscriminate solicitations for others had prejudiced his own interest with William III. He had made one mistake, by leaving England; he made a second, by going to the court of the exiled family. This sealed his ruin in a bill of attainder; a ruin that his very enemies deplored; for personally, he had not one in the universe. The duke died November 16, 1745, at Madrid, aged 94 years. He was more addicted to pleasure than business, and fond of splendour. Power was of no other use to him than as it raised his glory, and was the means to lavish favours upon his friends

ANN. CLASS III.

friends and flatterers. His abilities were confined, but he was so entirely amiable, that the want of them was not observed. He seemed made for the drawing-room; for, though not tall, he was well formed, and possessed a fair complexion, and features very beautifully regular. He had, besides the lady already mentioned, another duchess, Mary, only daughter of Henry, Duke of Beaufort. By his second marriage he had three children: Thomas, who died a child; Mary, married to John, Lord Ashburnham; and Elizabeth, who died single. He left many illegitimate children. The title of Earl of Ormond has been lately restored to the family, with precedence according to the original grant of creation.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH PEERS.

DUKES.

GEORGE FITZROY, Duke of Northumberland,
la. mez. II. Gascar p. Tooker ex.

GEORGE FITZROY, Duke of Northumberland, *4to.*
mez. IV. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.

George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, born December 20, 1665, was created Earl of Northumberland, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron Pontefract, October 26, in the 26th year of his father's reign; and Duke of Northumberland, by that monarch, April 6, 1682. James II. made him captain of his horse guards, which he resigned at the Revolution. William III. gave him no appointment, but sometimes made him presents. Queen Ann received him with great favour, constituted him

constable of Windsor Castle, a lieutenant general, and gave him Lord Oxford's regiment of horse. His Grace lived to see George I. seated upon the throne; and died July 8, 1716. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wheatley, Esq. of Brecknol, in Berkshire; but, having no issue, his titles expired with him. The duke was tall, and dark-complexioned, like the king his father. He did not much attend to politics; or, perhaps he thought (situated as he was) a country life more safe; he courted the neighbouring gentry rather than the acquaintance of the nobility. He was amiable, and very just in discharging his debts.

RALPH MONTAGU, Duke of Montagu, *W. N. Gardiner sc.* 1790.

Ralph, Duke of Montagu, an eminent statesman, who, for a long period, made one of the first figures in the English court. Son and heir of Edward, Lord Montagu, he held great employments during his father's life. His abilities were considerable: while at Westminster school he wrote a Latin Elegy on the death of Henry, Lord Hastings*. By the death of Edward, his elder brother, he became heir-apparent; and succeeded him, as master of the horse to Queen Catherine, consort to Charles II. He was sent on several embassies to France, where he displayed that fondness for magnificence which never left him. He married Elizabeth, the rich co-heir of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; and widow of Josceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland; and he purchased

* This is printed in the small miscellany published on that event; where is also Dryden's first poetical composition, an English elegy on the same melancholy occasion, affording no promise of his future excellence in English poetry.



Harding del^t

W N Gardiner sculp

Pub^d Oct 5. 1795. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

DUKE OF MONTAGU.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beauchamp at Dilton Park.

of the Earl of Sandwich the place of master of the great wardrobe. These acquisitions made him an *independant* heir apparent. He sat in parliament for the borough of Northampton, and afterwards for the county of Huntingdon; and dared to head the party who voted for the exclusion of James, Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the crown. He was suffered to leave England, and reside in France, without the least resentment from Charles II. At this time, 1683, he became a peer, by the death of his father. James II. succeeding in the following year, he resented his lordship's attempt to exclude him, by depriving him of the patent place he had purchased. William III. restored him to the office of which he had been deprived, and created him Marquis of Monthermer; and Queen Ann, Duke of Montagu; but, after his father's death, he never received any place, except his patent one. Being a widower in 1690, he solicited the hand of the heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, relict of Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle. There seemed two inseparable bars to the union: the lady was insane; and she determined to marry no other than a monarch. However, he addressed, prevailed, and wedded her, in 1691, as *Emperor of China*; and so firmly fixed was this, as a reality, in her deranged mind, that, until her death, at Newcastle-house, in Clerkenwell, August 20, 1734, she never would suffer any one to approach her but as empress; and she was, accordingly, always served upon the knee. The duke died at his house in Bloomsbury, March 9, 1708—9. "He " was of a middle stature, inclining to fat; of a " coarse, dark complexion." This extraordinary character seemed only desirous of wealth to display it with the utmost pomp, blending with it

a very refined taste. He rebuilt the family seat at Boughton, in Northamptonshire; and he erected Bloomsbury-house; which, being burnt down January 10, 1685—6, he raised it again. The first expence was 30,000*l.* and he probably expended more on the new one. It obtained the name of Montagu-house; and is now the British Museum. His taste for architecture and painting must be acknowledged. Though eager to acquire wealth, yet he seemed to reject it, in never accepting any of the lucrative places offered him; and even limited the profits of his patent place to 2,200*l.* though worth much more; and, when he had gained it, by law, from Lord Preston, to whom James II. had illegally given it, he generously remitted to that nobleman, not only the arrears but the costs of suit. By his first lady he had John, his successor, and other children; but had no issue by the *Empress of China*.

HENRY SOMERSET, Duke of Beaufort, &c. *la. fol. Dahl p. G. Vertue sc.*

Henry, the second duke of that name, succeeded to the family honours in 1699. His father had been raised to the title of Duke of Beaufort, as some compensation for the late Marquis of Worcester's having given up a most extraordinary grant (highly offensive to the House of Lords) from Charles I. which had invested him with power to grant the intermediate honours, from the rank of a baronet to that of a marquis; and to receive all the usual fees for such titles. The same instrument promised the king's daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, in marriage to his son, with a portion of 300,000*l.* most of which had been advanced for his majesty's service, by his father and himself.

himself*. It also conferred upon him and his heirs male, the dignity of Duke of Somerset, and the liberty of encircling his arms with the garter; and to put on the George and Blue Ribbon at his pleasure. Charles I. was more careless of the peerage than any of our monarchs; but this exceeded even his intended plan of hereditary peers without seats in parliament. This nobleman, a great leader of the tory party, was also knight of the garter, a privy counsellor, and captain of the band of pensioners to Queen Ann. He died in 1714, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Henry, the third duke.

MARQUISES.

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton; G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733. *In the Kit Cat Club.*

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton; G. Kneller p. Houbraken sc. in Birch's "*Lives*."

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, mezz. G. Kneller p. J. Johnson sc.

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, mezz. G. Kneller p. Simon sc.

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, mezz. G. Kneller p. sold by J. Smith.

These two last are the same plate, for Smith, having purchased it, erased Simon's name, and put in "Sold by J. Smith;" it being his custom to buy

* But a different fate awaited Princess Elizabeth, who, partaking of the misfortunes of her august father, died at the early age of 15, in Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, where his majesty had long been confined. Her coffin has lately been discovered in the church of Newport there. Engravings have been given of it, by Ireland, and in Pennant's posthumous work. The illiberal Republicans meant to have apprenticed this young princess to a servile trade; as they designed to have done her brother, Prince Henry, afterwards Duke of Gloucester.

plates of Becket, Simon, and others, and scraping out their names to substitute his own.

This nobleman, descended from a long succession of northern barons, was son of Philip, Lord Wharton, imprisoned by Charles II. during whose life he sat in the House of Commons, with his relation, Mr. Hampden, (son of the patriot,) as representative for Buckinghamshire. "A Presbyterian in politics, he was an atheist in religion," William, who found him at the head of a party in the House of Commons, and the avowed enemy of the Stuarts, gave him the office of comptroller of the household, made him a privy counsellor, and chief justice in eyre, south of Trent; but, being entreated to raise him to the premiership, he always firmly refused. The same boldness distinguished him in the House of Peers, after his father's death, which had marked his conduct in the Lower House. On the queen's accession he was dismissed, but she afterwards named him a commissioner for the Union; created him Earl of Wharton, in 1706, and Viscount Winchenden, in the county of Buckingham; and, in 1708, appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but recalled him in 1710. It was he who moved for an address to the queen, to use her influence to expel the son of James II. from the Court of Lorrain; and to prevent his residence in the dominions of any of her allies, with which she reluctantly complied. George I. made him lord privy seal, named him one of the privy council, and created him Marquis of Wharton and Malmsbury, in England; and Marquis of Cathierlough, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Baron Trim, in Ireland. He died April 12, 1715, aged 66. Never were excellent abilities more abused than by this peer. He did not attempt to disguise, but even gloried in

in vice. He defied its effects, either as to his interest, or to his constitution: oaths, falsities, and profaneness of every kind, were familiar to him. He exceeded the profligacy of the youngest men; yet, at an advanced age he had the appearance of one. His avarice kept pace with his profligacy: he was venal to excess. No impression could be made upon him; he behaved with the same familiarity to the man whom he injured, as to one who expected his patronage. To majesty, though he owed so much to his sovereigns, he acted as if he had been opposing his relation, the usurper, Cromwell. In fine, the strength of his constitution, the vigour of his mind, his great wealth, and his high honours were made subservient to very unworthy purposes. By his first marriage with Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, Bart. he had no child; but by Lucy, daughter and heir of Adam Loftus, Baron Loftus, he had Philip, created Duke of Wharton, so famed for his eccentricities; and two daughters, Jane and Lucy. Mackay describes "the Marquis of Wharton" as "one of the completest gentlemen in England: of a very clear understanding, and manly expression, with abundance of wit; brave in his person, much of a libertine, of a middle stature, and fair complexion."

JOHN CHURCHILL, Marquis of Blandford,
whole length, with a long Latin inscription under it;
G. Kneller p. Smith sc.

This young nobleman, of commanding mien, seemed to have the most flattering prospect of any heir-apparent in the kingdom. His education was such as might be supposed from his station,

station, and the wisdom of his parents—their care was repaid by application. Nature had been bountiful, both as to virtuous inclinations, and in giving him strength of mind to produce an abundant harvest. He was sent to Eton; and soon after placed near the person of William, Duke of Gloucester, son of the Princess Ann. He went afterwards to King's College, Cambridge, where, to the inexpressible regret of his parents, and the concern of the whole kingdom, he was (like the Duke of Gloucester) removed, by a premature death, from all the honours, distinctions, and vast wealth that awaited him. Born January 13, 1686; died February 20, 1705, and was buried in King's College Chapel, where there is a cenotaph to his memory, the body having been removed to Blenheim some years after.

EARLS.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, *oval frame, large wig, in armour, sh. Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. in Birch's "*Lives*," Houbraken sc.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *mez. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *mez. Kneller p.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *h. sh. no artists mentioned. This print is done with great truth, from an original picture of him, once belonging to Mr. Granger's good friend and patron, Henry Boyle, Esq. whose mother was the only child of Sir Samuel Garth, who used to say that it was extremely like. It was painted for Sir Samuel; and afterwards*



Peterborough

Charles Earl of Peterborough

Proof



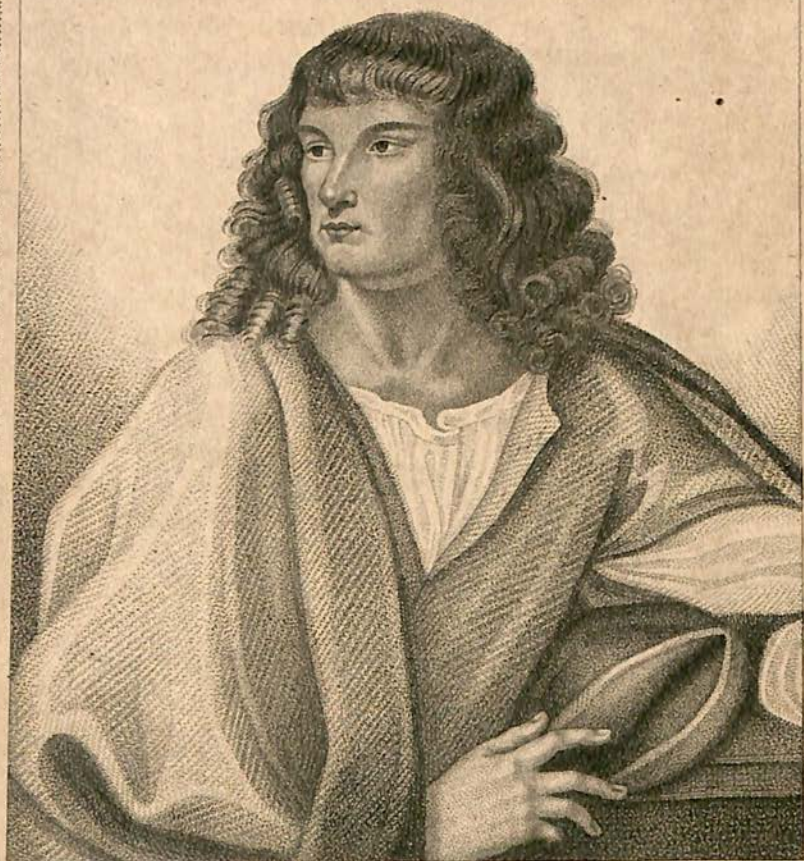


His Excellency CHARLES Earl of
PETERBOROUGH & MONMOUTH &c.

afterwards was possessed by the Rev. Henry Wilder, of Sulham, near Theale, in Berks.

Charles Mordaunt, third Earl of Peterborough, and first of Monmouth, was one of the strangest compounds that nature, in her most sportive moments, ever produced. Of great ancestry, a peer by creation as well as, afterwards, by descent; yet, in his youth, he seemed to disregard decency, and the greatest of all moral obligations. Justice, indeed, ought to have claimed him, as one who shed human blood. Graceful in his manners, elegant in his person, and a favourite with the Muses, he seemed emulous to mix only with the rough and then untutored brave tars of the ocean. Leaving the naval service, he charmed a listening senate with his oratory. Disgusted with James II's government, he went to command part of the Dutch fleet, but William III. brought him back to his native land; when we find him a *military* officer, yet assisting his majesty in the council. Under Ann he fought and conquered; and Spain would have been transferred from the Bourbon to the Austrian family, if Charles had as much attended to fighting as bull-feasting. Never was a general more brave or more skilful. An adept in the illusions of perspective, he imposed upon the enemy as to the numbers under his command; even his gallantries aided his plans. He astonished the proud Spaniards; the patient Germans; even the sprightly French saw themselves excelled in courage, celerity, and stratagem. The parliament thanked him; but imitating his fickleness, withdrew their favour. Ever at home, his pen vindicated his sword; and, at the change of the queen's ministry, he blazed forth a knight of the garter; and as negotiator in all the Italian courts. Restless and alert on the continent

tinent or in England, he was ever on the wing: "he saw more kings and postillions than any man in Europe." This quarter of the globe seemed to him too confined for his pastimes. He asked a commission as captain-general of our forces in North America, but his enemy and rival Marlborough prevented his gaining it. Under George I. and George II. he became a conspicuous whig, and was continued by their majesties lord lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and made general of the marine forces of Great Britain; but, in these reigns he employed his time more as a wit than a politician. Caprice dictated and inclination followed. He was insufferably haughty, and loved popularity. The correspondent of Pope and Swift, and gifted in all that learning and genius could bestow, he yet delighted to hear himself declaim in a coffee-house, where the stupid stare of astonishment was all his reward. Living on the borders of parsimony, yet always in debt. They who blamed, could not help admiring him: even the cynic Swift, after remarking, that "though his lordship was at least sixty, he had more spirits than any young fellow he knew in England," adds, "I love the hang-dog dearly." An avowed atheist, he gained the admiration of the friends of revealed religion. He was like no other human being; yet all human beings admired his sense, his wit, and his courage. As a single variety in the species, he was said to be without fear. "No," said his lordship, "I am not; but I never saw occasion to fear." He died of a flux, at Lisbon, October 25, 1735, aged 77. By Carey, daughter of Sir Alexander Frazer, of Dotes, in the county of Mearns in Scotland, he had John, Lord Mordaunt, father of Charles, the fourth Earl of Peterborough; Henry, a distinguished sea officer; and Henrietta, married



ROBERT SPENCER

EARL of SUNDERLAND

From an Original Picture by Carlo Maratti in the Collection of

EARL SPENCER

Pub. Feb'y 1. 1807 by J. Scott, N°442. Strand.

ANN. CLASS III.

to Alexander Gordon, second Duke of Gordon. His lordship, when a widower, became deeply enamoured with the accomplished Anastasia Robinson*, daughter of Mr. Robinson, a painter; who, though an opera singer, a teacher of music and the Italian language, to support an aged parent, rejected all his advances tending to an illicit connection. This proud and singular man, dreading a total loss of the fair Anastasia, married her privately, and concealed the circumstance; till, in 1735, he publicly owned what most people knew before: he then proclaimed his marriage like no other husband. He went one evening to the Rooms at Bath, where a servant was ordered distinctly and audibly to exclaim, "Lady *Peterborough's carriage waits.*" Every lady of rank and fashion rose, and congratulated the declared countess.

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland; *J. Houbraken sc. in Birch's "Lives."*

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland, *mez. G. Kneller p. 1720; J. Simon sc. 1724.*

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland, *in his robes, mez.*

Son of Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, minister to both brothers, Charles II. and James II. yet delivered up the latter, infatuated by his means, to William III. and died in deserved disgrace: finding the truth of the proverb, "that men love treason, but ever hate the traitor." Queen Ann sent him on embassies, and made him a commissioner for the Union; and, when he

* Mr. Robinson resided in or near Golden-square; he had studied his profession in Italy, and understanding the language, had taught it his daughter Anastasia when young, who learnt it with great ease and correctness.

was left out of the administration, she offered him a pension, which he nobly refused. George I. to whom he was personally known before his accession, raised him, successively, to the highest offices in the state, and gave him the order of the garter; and he was thought to have gained the same ascendancy over the mind of George I. as his father had possessed over that of James II. He died April 29, 1722; it was said, fortunately for the House of Brunswick, being as treacherous to them as his father had been to the Stuarts. He had been one of the council, groom of the stole, privy seal, vice-treasurer of Ireland, secretary of state, president of the council, first commissioner of the treasury, twice lord justice of England under the king; but he retired so entirely disgusted, that nothing could have induced him to resume the great offices he had resigned. How different was this conduct to that of his mother-in-law, who interceded, by letter, to Queen Ann, to restore him to his employments; that proud duchess, soliciting it, as she expressed herself, "upon her knees." Of the abilities of the Earls of Sunderland there can be no doubt. The treachery of the one stands unrivalled. The other died, fortunately, perhaps, for his reputation. It is, however, to his honour, that, with all his opportunities, he never increased his patrimonial inheritance. His lordship loved and cherished learning, and his extensive library was selected with great judgment. His wives were, Arabella, youngest daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish; Duke of Newcastle; Ann, daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough; and Judith, daughter and co-heir of the Honourable Benjamin Tichborne. By the first he had only a daughter; by the second, Robert, fourth Earl of Sunderland; Charles, the fifth Earl, who dying unmarried,

unmarried, was succeeded in that title by his brother, who became, by maternal descent, Duke of Marlborough; a nobleman as good as great. The Earls Spencer descend also from this marriage. By the last alliance were several children: the youngest was posthumous. William, the eldest of them, dying at two years of age, only two days after the earl his father, was buried with him at Brington: his death was owing to having had "the small-pox inoculated upon him." Mackay describes Lord Sunderland as being "very fair complexioned, and of a middle stature."

ALGERNON CAPEL, Earl of Essex, *mez. Kneller* p. 1705; *Faber* sc. 1732. *In the Kit Cat Club.*

This nobleman, son of the unfortunate peer who, in the reign of Charles II. was found murdered in the Tower, (whether by his own hand, or that of a ruffian, is still problematical,) had a greater propensity for war than politics, attending William III. in all his campaigns; he acted as lord of the bed-chamber, and as a colonel of dragoons. Queen Ann continued him in the army, raised him to the rank of brigadier general; and gave him the office of constable of the Tower, with other inferior employments. His lordship died January 10, 1709—10, at the Earl of Portland's lodgings, in Whitehall. He had an easy address, was elegant in his person, and of a fair complexion; but, ever seen with his mouth open, it gave his features the appearance of imbecility of mind. He shone most with a set of convivial brother officers, or country gentlemen.

HENRY HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, *in Harding's British Characters.*

Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and uncle to Queen Ann, was appointed, in his father the Chancellor's life-time, lord chamberlain of the household to Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II. Though, during the remainder of that reign, he continued his attendance upon her majesty in this situation, and indeed, until she left the kingdom, yet, resenting the shameful treatment of his venerable parent, he always opposed the court. It was difficult to decide, whether he most detested the king, or his majesty had the greatest disgust for him. In the reign of James II. he was appointed lord privy seal, and soon after Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but, tenacious for the just rights of the Protestant interest, he was superseded in favour of Lord Tyrconnel, who was of the contrary party. Disliking the Revolution, he remained without employment during the whole of the reign of William III.; and, upon his niece's accession, he was too aged to take an active part in an administration. His lordship died October 31, 1709, a governor of the Charter-House, high steward of the University of Oxford, and F.R.S. He was, undoubtedly, a man of solid sense and wit, though with some affectation. He much exceeded his brother in firmness, independence, and an elevated nobleness of conduct. He married twice, Theodosia, daughter of that brave, unfortunate Arthur, Lord Capel; and Flower, sole daughter and heir of Corte Backhouse, of Sallowfield, Esq. widow of William Backhouse, Bart. He had no other issue but Edward, his successor, who was by the first alliance. Edward, the only son of that nobleman, dying in the lifetime



Harding sc

HENRY L^D HYDE & CORNBURY

From the Collection at Badminton

Pub^d. Sep. 1. 1800. by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall



Natus A.D. 1671

A. A. Cooper
Earl of Shaftsbury

Demissus A.D. 1713

time of his father, the title of Clarendon went to the Earl of Rochester, descended from the second son of the chancellor.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury. *J. C. François sc. in Histoire des Philos. Mod.* 1762.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury, *wh. len. J. Closterman p. S. Gribelin sc. prefixed to his Characteristics*, 1733. 8vo. *It is also before Baskerville's Edition in 1773.*

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, was, amongst philosophers, what his grandfather had been amongst politicians, ever restless and ambitious. One would have tried every species of experiment in government; the other would have rejoiced in being the founder of a new religion, built upon a fanciful system. He lived when his singularity gained him great respect, amongst men who were desirous of erecting their dogmas, however wild and extravagant, on the ruins of Christianity. Had Shaftesbury survived to the end of the century, he would, however, have found the professors of the French school infinitely his masters in scepticism and infidelity. The *mild* reign of reason, separated from the gross dross of religion, *has been perfected*. Browne, in his *Essay on the Characteristics*, has refuted the sophistry, and exposed the contradictions of its author. As to the style of that work, the language is laboured, and is often lost in affectation; there are in it, however, some flashes of elegance and sublimity, much in the manner of Xenophon and Plato, intermixed with the witty, but daring and insolent satire of Lucian, particularly when the author sneers at religion. "Truth, the daughter of time,"

from the days of St. Paul to those of Shaftesbury, has always refuted the arguments of "philosophy, falsely so called." We must join with Dr. Warton, in wishing this noble earl had confined his pen to the rise and progress of the arts and sciences in ancient Greece, which he well understood, and elegantly described; then he would not have "blemished and belied his patriotism by writing against the religion of his country." Too much a philosopher to attend to politics, his conduct passes unnoticed in the cabinet, the senate, or the camp. He died at Naples, February 14, 1712—13, in his 42d year; his body, was brought to England, and buried at Winborne St. Giles, in Dorsetshire. By Jane, daughter of Thomas Ewer, of Lea, in the county of Hertford, he left an only child, Anthony, his successor, then only two years old, who, educated in other principles, died, "in a hope grounded on the REDEEMING MERCY OF AN ADORABLE ALL-PERFECT BEING," as the epitaph on his monument acquaints posterity. The writer of the *Characteristics* is mentioned amongst the noble authors. Lord Orford had much the mind of Shaftesbury; but he was greatly his superior in taste, in judgment, and in diction.

DANIEL FINCH, Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards also of Winchelsea, in *Birch's "Lives;"* *J. Houbraken sc.*

Daniel Finch, the second Earl of Nottingham, and sixth Earl of Winchelsea, was educated at Oxford; and was member of parliament, in the reign of Charles II. either for Lichfield, or Newton, in Hampshire; in which he gained great credit by his speeches. When James II. succeeded to the throne, he was Earl of Nottingham,
first

first commissioner of the admiralty, and a privy counsellor. He signed the order for proclaiming the king, but opposed the abrogating the test act, and declared for the imprisoned prelates; yet he seemed deeply to regret transferring his allegiance to William III. "If, however, the Prince and Princess are declared sovereigns, I will," said his lordship, "be more faithful to them than those who made them could be, according to their own principles;" and he scrupulously fulfilled his promises. His lordship declined the offer of the great seal, which was made him by the new sovereigns, but accepted the office of secretary of state. James, exasperated, excepted him, in 1692, from his general pardon. Jealousies induced him to resign his employment; but, when every person and transaction was probed to the extremest point, Lord Nottingham was found, not only averse to peculation, but to have rejected a present of 10,000 guineas from the East India Company. Though he had opposed the abjuration of James II's son with tears, yet he submitted to Queen Ann's government, who rewarded him with his former place of secretary, and the lieutenancy of Kent. The Commons did justice to his great merit, by voting, that his lordship "had highly merited the trust her majesty reposed in him." Yet, in 1704 he resigned, and had no farther employment in that reign. At George I's accession he was named a lord justice, and soon after lord president of the council; but, humanely pleading in behalf of the unfortunate lords, implicated in the attempt to restore the Stuarts in 1715, he was deprived of his place, and a pension of 2500*l.* per annum. The church had an excellent patron in this nobleman. The University of Oxford, in full convocation, unanimously thanked him for his "Defence of the Christian Faith, contained in

“ his lordship’s answer to Mr. Whiston’s letter “ to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of “ God and the Holy Ghost.” The venerable peer observed a general tendency to atheism in religion, and republicanism in the state; and, however unpopular the opposing these were, he had courage and virtue to resist them. This makes Mackay (by no means eminent for faith and obedience to church and monarchical governments) say, that he was “ a zealous promoter of “ absolute power in the *state*, and implicit faith “ in the *church*, to that degree, as hardly to be “ in common charity with those of more moderate principles.” In the reign of George I. or II. he was appointed a governor of the Charter House. September 9, 1729, he succeeded to the earldom of Winchelsea, and died January 1, following, highly esteemed for his integrity, abilities, and learning. Besides his printed works, Lord Orford purchased in manuscript, at the sale of Nicholas Harding, Esq. “ A Tract on the Earl of Danby’s Pardon,” which the Earl of Winchelsea had given to that gentleman. This nobleman was tall and thin; and, in his complexion and manner, resembled a native of Spain. He was no less fortunate in his marriages than in acquiring hereditary honours. Essex, his first countess, was second daughter and co-heir of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. His second, Ann, daughter of Christopher, and sister and heir of William, the last Viscount Hatton. By the former he had only a daughter; by the latter, Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and four other sons, and eight daughters, besides ten who died young, and seven who were still born.

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez.*
Kneller p. Simon sc. 1710, fine.

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry; *Kneller p.*
Smith sc.

Upon the death of George, Lord Coventry, in 1687, King William III. gave to his heir-at-law the title of Earl of Coventry, and Viscount Deerhurst, who was Thomas Coventry, of Snitfield in Warwickshire, and M.P. for the borough of Warwick, in the reign of James II. He died in 1699. The above Thomas, second Earl of Coventry, was his son, of whom little is known, but that he died in August or September, 1710, and was buried at Crome d'Abbitot in Worcestershire, with the Lords Coventry. By Ann, youngest daughter of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, he left only one surviving child, Thomas, the third Earl of Coventry, who died in his tenth year, January 27, 1711—12, when the title went to his uncle, Gilbert; and he leaving no male issue, it passed to a descendant of the first earl.

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez.*
Kneller p. Simon sc.

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

Thomas, third Earl of Coventry, born April 7, 1702, succeeded his father, in August 1710, and died at Eton College, January 28, 1711—12, when his title and estate devolved to his uncle Gilbert.

A VISCOUNT.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Viscount Hinchinbrooke,
mez. Kueller p. Smith sc.

This young nobleman, son of the third Earl of Sandwich, was a member of parliament, first for the borough of Huntingdon, and afterwards for the county, of which also he was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum. Adopting the profession of arms, he was made a colonel in the first regiment of Foot Guards; and, by Queen Ann, soon after her accession, constituted a colonel of a regiment of foot. His father being confined, and denied access to, by his eccentric countess, was rendered so much a cypher, that all the duties of his station devolved upon Lord Hinchinbrooke, who was an amiable, active, and spirited young man. His extraordinary mother, one of the daughters of the witty, and repentant Earl of Rochester, partook of all the fire and vivacity of her father. She detested restraint herself, but put her lord into "durance vile" in his own house. At his death she quitted England, too stupid, she said, for her, and resided at Paris, in habits of intimacy with the Duchesses of Orleans and Mazarine; Madame de Berri, the regent's daughter; and also that beautiful octogenary, the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos. Unhappily, Lord Hinchinbrooke died in the life-time of his meek, but worthy father, October 3, 1722, leaving, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts, Esq. John, fourth Earl of Sandwich, one of the greatest men that adorned the eighteenth century. There are two portraits of him at Hinchinbrooke: one of them in armour, dated 1710; and two of his lady, a fine, graceful woman,

woman, who was re-married to General Harvey. There are also, at the same place, portraits of the above extraordinary countess, the three ladies her French friends, and a great number of others.

BARONS.

CHARLES MOHUN, *mez. Kneller p. 1707. Faber sc. 1732. In the Kit Cat Club.*

Charles, Lord Mohun, (son of Warwick, Lord Mohun, by Philippa, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey,) came to the title when very young. His estate was small; and his mother re-married to William Coward, Esq. sergeant at law, in consequence his education was neglected. Low connections led the youthful lord into horrid scenes of debauchery and riot. Concerned with Lord Warwick and another gentleman, in "a midnight brawl," in the street, three persons fought them. Captain Richard Coote was killed. Warwick and Mohun were tried by their peers. The former was convicted of manslaughter, but the latter was acquitted. This shocking event made little impression upon his mind. Some years after, Mr. Montfort, "one of the best and most amiable actors that ever trod the stage," was murdered as he was walking in London, by Captain Richard Hill, aided and abetted by Lord Mohun*. The quarrel originated, it was thought, in a supposed connection between Montfort and Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, whom Hill addressed with an intention of marrying. He was again tried for this second murder. Shocked with the

* In Lord Orford's works is a very remarkable anecdote concerning this assassination. See also *Walpoliana*, Vol. II. page 90.

enormity of his behaviour, at his acquittal, he expressed "his confusion for the scandal he brought upon his degree; as a peer, by his behaviour, in very handsome terms; and promised to be have himself so, for the future, as not to give farther scandal." He acted as if he had spoken from a conviction of his ill conduct, by applying himself to those pursuits which would adorn his station. In the army he ranked as colonel of a regiment. In the House of Peers he often distinguished himself by his judicious speeches. Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, whose niece he had married, took his lordship with him to Hanover, when he went to that court to announce the settlement of the crown upon the illustrious House of Brunswick. Toland says, "that none of the company was more generally acceptable —that none lived with greater sobriety, nor delivered himself on all occasions with better judgment than Lord Mohun; and he still continues to convince the world of his reformation, so that he is like to prove an ornament to the upper House of Parliament." Lord Macclesfield, who died at Hanover, November 4, 1701, without issue, left him a considerable estate, which he managed with great prudence. Lord Macclesfield was succeeded by Fitton, his brother, who dying a bachelor in 1702, there was much dispute about the property. The Duke of Hamilton had great claims, having married Elizabeth, sole heir of the Earls of Macclesfield. It unfortunately happened that the Duke, and Lord Mohun, who had likewise his claims upon the estate, were present at an examination before a master in chancery respecting the matter in litigation, when the former, reflecting upon the veracity of Mr. Whitworth, who had been steward to the Macclesfield family, said, "he had neither truth
" nor

“nor justice in him.” Lord Mohun instantly replied, “he had as much as his Grace.” High words ensued, and they parted in mutual anger. On the following day Lieutenant-general Maccartney conveyed a challenge to Mohun from the duke, who had been appointed ambassador to France, where he was to have proceeded immediately. On Saturday, November 15, 1712, they met in Hyde Park, when each killed the other. Lord Mohun was buried in Westminster Abbey. Thus perished these unfortunate noblemen: Mohun had been most vicious, and Hamilton was very unamiable; yet the public were much divided on the merits of the question. The general cry at the time was loud against Maccartney, who fearing the issue of a trial at such a juncture, prudently withdrew himself, and went to Germany;* from whence he did not return, till a change in the government and the public opinion offered him the prospect of an impartial adjudication.—In the year 1716 he returned to England, and was put upon his trial before Lord Chief Justice Parker; when he was acquitted of the murder, and discharged of the manslaughter by *burning* with a *cold iron*, to prevent an appeal. Colonel Hamilton, the duke’s second, who had been previously tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, swore, on the trial of his antagonist, that Maccartney had given the duke a mortal wound. It appearing a false allegation, and that Lord Bolingbroke had offered one of the park-keepers two handfuls of gold, and a place of 100*l.* per annum, to swear Maccartney had killed the duke,

* As soon as Maccartney was in a place of safety he published his account of the affair, in “A letter from Mr. Maccartney to a friend of his in London, dated at Ostend, December 4—15, 1712, giving a particular account of what passed before and at the unfortunate duel between his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, London, 1713.”

no great credit was given to his testimony; and he rendered himself so odious by his acrimony against Maccartney, between whom and himself there had been an old grudge, that he was obliged to sell his company in the Guards. He died October 17, 1716, by the internal rupture of a blood-vessel. If he is to be believed, the duke said to Maccartney before they engaged, "Sir, you are the cause of this, let the event be what it will." To which he answered, "My lord, I had a commission for it." Lord Mohun gallantly said, "these gentlemen shall have nothing to do here," to which Maccartney said, "We'll have our share;" and the duke rejoined, "there is my friend, he will take his share in my dance." Mohun died on the spot, and the duke as he was carrying to his coach. Lord Mohun's widow re-married——Mordaunt, Esq. son of Harry Mordaunt, brother of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. Her ladyship died March 15, 1725. Lord Mohun left one daughter, married to Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile. Lord Mohun's mother was then living, she survived until February 19, 1714. It was said Lord Mohun, though he thoroughly reformed his life in all other respects, could not resist the pleasures of the bottle; but whenever he had business he restrained himself, that it might neither cloud his mind, nor inflame his passions.

JOHN THOMPSON, Baron of Haversham.

Sir John Thompson, Bart. was created Lord Haversham, in the county of Buckingham, in 1696, by William III. He was son of Mr. Maurice Thompson, who had collected \$1,000*l.* by leave of the state, for the distressed Protestants in Ireland, after the massacre, for which the parliament voted him thanks. This nobleman distinguished himself

himself when a commoner, by his daring speeches: he voted for the exclusion bill, and did the same for the Revolution. Removed into the House of Lords, he was the only one who opposed the Union, which he compared to "the toes of Nebuchadnezzar's idol, which were made of iron and clay; they may cleave together," said he, "but they can never incorporate." His intemperate language had nearly involved the two Houses of Parliament in quarrels, and the Commons even threatened to prosecute him as an incendiary. It is well known he was a republican in politics, and a dissenter in religion; yet he often associated with the most violent tories, and high-church-men. His lordship died November 1, 1710, and was buried on the 13th, in Richmond Church, Surry, having had by Frances, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, widow of Francis Wyndham, Esq. Maurice, his successor, in whom the title became extinct in 1744; George, who also died s. p. and eight daughters, all of whom married. John Lord Haversham moved for Queen Ann's inviting over her heir-presumptive, the Princess Sophia. He is given as one of the noble authors, by Lord Orford.

SIR THOMAS TREVOR, (afterwards Lord Trevor) *long wig, band, collar open, large folio; T. Murray p. R. White sc. 1702.*

The family of Trevor was as numerous as its branches were respectable; some of which were ennobled. The law had been a favourite profession with several of the Trevors. Sir Thomas, also bred to the bar, was called to the coif, June 29, 1701; and July 5, following, he was appointed lord chief justice of the common pleas. Queen Ann named him a commissioner for the Union

Union of the British Kingdoms, and raised him to the highest office in the state, by declaring him lord chancellor, September 25, 1710. He sat but a short period in the court of chancery. The first day of the next year she summoned him to the House of peers, by the title of Lord Trevor, Baron of Bromham in the county of Bedford. George I. constituted him lord privy seal, March 6, 1725—6; and May 31, 1727, one of the lords justices of Great Britain. George II. again appointed him privy seal; and, May 8, 1730, lord president, in which elevated situation he died June 19, following, in his 72d year, and was buried at Bromham. He was of the privy council in the reign of each of these sovereigns, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and governor of the Charter House. He married twice: Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Searle, of Finchley in Middlesex, Esq.; and Ann, daughter of Colonel Robert Weldon, of London, and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. By the first alliance he had Thomas, his successor, who will be mentioned in a future reign.

SCOTCH PEERS.

A DUKE.

JAMES HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton, 8vo.
Vr. Gucht sc.

Few characters are better known than that of James, the fourth Duke of Hamilton. Educated abroad, he returned the polished nobleman.—Charles II. receiving him with peculiar pleasure, placed him near his person, as lord of the bed-chamber; and sent him to the French Court, to congratulate

congratulate Lewis XIV. upon the birth of the Duke of Anjou. At James II's accession he had not returned from France; but coming over, the new monarch made him master of the wardrobe, knight of the thistle, and colonel of the royal regiment of horse. At the abdication of James II. he affected to take a middle part: thanking William for freeing the nation from popery, but denied that he could transfer his allegiance to another. He was sent to the Tower, where he remained many months, for corresponding with his old master, but William released him without a prosecution; and, at length he permitted his widowed mother to resign her title to the duchy in his favour. At the accession of Ann he made strong efforts to obtain a place in the administration, but without success; he strenuously opposed the Union. The duke was committed to the custody of a messenger in 1708, as being supposed a favourer of the invasion of Scotland in that year, but he was soon admitted to bail; the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Wharton, and Lord Halifax, becoming his sureties. Here ended all his political difficulties, as he was immediately returned one of the sixteen peers of Scotland; and, in 1710, the queen created him a British peer, by the titles of Duke of Brandon, and Baron Dutton in England: the parliament would not then, but have since, allowed the legality of these creations. Her majesty appointed him master of the ordnance, and gave him the order of the garter, in addition to that of St. Andrew, which he had before, declaring her intention of wearing both orders herself; and named him her ambassador extraordinary to France; but, whilst preparing to go thither, he had the unfortunate quarrel with Lord Mohun, already related in the account of that nobleman. He had great power in Scotland.

land, having, besides his own title and estates, which gave him a commanding superiority, several brothers, all eminent: three were Earls of Selkirk, Orkney, and Ruglen; and a fourth a naval commander, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. In his heart he hated the Revolution and the Union: the latter, because he aimed at succeeding Ann, as King of Scotland. Burnet, who knew, and was under obligations to him, could not commend him. He was, however, brave to heroism; of great judgment and discrimination, and wonderful eloquence. In person "of a middle stature, well made, of a black, coarse complexion, and a brisk look." By Ann, daughter of Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, he had only two daughters, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Digby, Lord Gerard, by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Gerard, and niece of Fitton Gerard, Earls of Macclesfield. The issue of this alliance was James, his successor, and other children. The duchess dowager, his mother, surviving him four years, died in 1716, aged 80 years.

A MARQUIS.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Marquis of Annandale, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1703.*

A nobleman who as strenuously promoted the Restoration, as he afterwards endeavoured to subvert it. He ingenuously permitted Sir William Lockhart to write an account of the whole conspiracy after Nevil Pain's apprehension, who had been sent to England to carry on the design. He did more, he went to court, and himself delivered the paper into the hands of Queen Mary, which

which obtained his pardon. He had no stability in politics during this reign, voting alternately with the ministry and the minority. Queen Ann created him a marquis, made him president of the council, commissioner of the treasury, a lord of trade, and twice high commissioner of the kirk; George I. a privy counsellor, and lord privy seal. Though he strenuously opposed the Union, he was in both the last reigns returned one of the sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland in parliament. He was also a knight of the ancient order of the thistle, and died January 14, 1721. His manly form, added to his good understanding, gave him great sway in the House of Peers. His complexion was very dark; probably he was not insensible to the pleasures of the table, for he was called one of the drunken patriots in Carstairs's State Papers. His first wife was Sophia, daughter and heir of John Fairholm, of Craigie Hall, Esq.; and his second, Charlotte, daughter of John Vanden Benpeden, of Westminster, Esq. He was succeeded in his titles by the accomplished James, eldest son of his first marriage, who dying January 14, 1721, at Naples, unmarried, his half-brother, George, became the last marquis; who died a bachelor, having long been a lunatic.

EARLS.

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *mcs. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *the face altered from the print of Peter Hoet, in Bromley's Cat. Per. VI. Class 3.*

John Erskine, the tenth and last Earl of Mar, hereditary guardian of the sovereigns of Scotland, and
keeper

keeper of Stirling Castle, was a soldier and politician, and served in the armies of William and Ann. He was a privy counsellor in both those reigns; and, in 1713, secretary of state for his native kingdom. The earl was a commissioner for the Union, and sat as a Scotch peer in several parliaments: to those honours the queen added the order of the thistle. Finding himself deprived of all his offices after the queen's decease, and treated with suspicion, if not contempt, by the ministers of George I. he openly avowed those principles it is probable he before secretly entertained. At the head of an half-armed and undisciplined army he openly opposed the royal forces; but the event proved the rashness of the undertaking. Effecting his escape, he joined the Prince, for whom he had fought, at Rome; leaving his service, he went to Geneva, where he was arrested. Regaining his liberty, he removed to Paris, and thence to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died of a broken heart, in May, 1732, in the arms of Lady Frances, his daughter, his companion, and support under all his misfortunes. The earl was short in stature, with a fair complexion. Those who hated his lordship's political errors, lamented his fate; as he was prudent and careful in private life. The king, after his flight, allotted Lady Mar her jointure, as if he was actually dead. She was Frances, sister of Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston. His first countess was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul. By her he had Thomas, Lord Erskine, whose two trusty, faithful friends, James Erskine of Grange, Esq.; and David Erskine, of Don, Esq. purchased the estate, valued at 1698*l.* per annum, from government: an estate freed, by the Earl of Mar's prudence, from the sums with which it had been encumbered by that nobleman's father. Thomas,
Lord

Lord Erskine, sat in several parliaments as a commoner. By the last marriage Lord Mar had the dutiful Lady Frances, who became the wife of the above James Erskine, Esq. of Grange.

JAMES OGILVIE, Earl of Finlater, (when Earl of Seafield,) *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1703.*

James, fourth Earl of Finlater, born in 1664, was one of the most eminent men Scotland had then produced. Educated with care, and improved by a tour on the continent, he returned to Scotland with great advantages, which he well knew how to improve. He was entered an advocate with great public approbation, and served in parliament, where he opposed the vacancy of the throne; but that point being determined, he gave a frank tender of his services to William III. in whose reign he was appointed solicitor for the crown, sheriff of Banff, secretary of state, president of parliament, and thrice high commissioner; was knighted, created Viscount Seafield, and finally Earl of Seafield. By Queen Ann he was made lord high chancellor, and a knight of the thistle. He had the happiness of presiding when the Union was completed. Retiring from the chancellorship, he was made chief baron of the exchequer of Scotland, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum, and a privy counsellor for England. He several times sat in the British parliament, as one of the sixteen representatives for the Scotch peerage, and was a second time named chancellor; but he retained his presidency in the court of session, and died at an advanced age in 1790, leaving James, his successor in both earldoms, whom he had by Ann, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Dun. This prudent nobleman, greatly to his honour, filled high stations in six reigns;

previous to which his family had been reduced to great indigence: but though he lived in splendour, he not only increased his hereditary estates, but freed his paternal inheritance from the debts his father had contracted. His knowledge of Scotch jurisprudence was great, and his method of managing their parliament judicious. William III. loved those who followed his commands without reasoning: Seafield obeyed them in silence. He suffered in the public estimation by joining the English secretary in sacrificing the Darien colony. His lordship was plain and familiar in his manners; but this was only to cover his designs by an appearance of affability: his smiling countenance and persuasive tongue well knew how to deceive. In person he was very handsome, and graceful in his manners.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Earl of Melfort, *fol. Kneller p. Vr. Banc sc.* This was taken when he was only Lord Lunan.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Earl of Melfort, *la. 4to. mez. Kneller p. Is. Becket sc.*

John Drummond, younger brother of James, Earl and Duke of Perth, being general of the ordnance, and deputy-governor of Edinburgh Castle, when the Duke and Duchess of York were in Scotland, recommended himself to their favour by his graceful dancing: the duke obtained for him the post of deputy-treasurer; and when their royal highnesses returned to London, they prevailed upon the monarch to send for him to court, where he so entirely ingratiated himself, that he was made secretary of state. James II. continued him in that high office, created him Viscount Melfort in 1685, gave him the barony of that name in Airshire, with the estate of Duchal.

Duchal, separated by parliament from the crown; and, in 1686, honoured him with the titles of Earl of Melfort; Viscount Forth; Lord Drummond, of Riccarton, Castlemain, and Gilston; and settled them upon the issue of his second marriage, and made him a knight of the thistle. Never did a king trust a subject more, or one less deserve a monarch's regard. His rapacity was observable in the sale of Sir Hugh Campbell's estate of 1000*l.* before that unfortunate man was convicted of a crime. To accomplish this nefarious end an act was procured, to be in force for six weeks, which gave the estates of those guilty of treason to any of the privy council who could convict them. The venerable Sir Hugh, then near 80 years of age, accused by one, was pursued by others of the council: under pretence of lenity his life was spared, but Melfort, as agreed, seized his estate. Sorrow soon brought Campbell's gray hairs to the grave. James, bigotted to Melfort, received him to his confidence in France, and he there continued to be his evil counsellor. Sir George Mackenzie told Henry, Earl of Clarendon, that if James had gone to Scotland when Lord Dundee was living, with 5000 men, the whole kingdom would have received him as their king; adding, Lord Melfort has ruined the king—he will permit nothing to come to him but through his party. His changing his religion to that professed by James, made him as acceptable as if he had been his confessor. James gave him the dukedom of Melfort and the garter. At length an accident ruined the earl: a letter written by him to St. Germain, was put by mistake into the mail for England, where it was printed, and thus became known to Lewis XIV. who regarding him as an incendiary between the two kingdoms, banished him to Augers; but afterwards recalled, he died at St. Germain.

mains, in January 1714. He was refined in his manners, well read in the Belles Lettres, animated in his conversation; but proud, avaricious, ambitious, and implacable. From a great statesman he sunk to a mere projector. In person he was tall and thin, of dark complexion, and stooped in the shoulders. His first lady was Sophia, sole heiress and representative of the family of Lundin. His second, Eupheme, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Bart. lord justice clerk. She lived to be about 90 years of age, and was supported by keeping one of the two faro tables authorized by Lewis XV. worth 800*l.* per annum. The issue of his first marriage possessed the estate saved at his attainder. The title of Duke of Melfort is retained by the grandson of the second marriage.

DAVID BOYLE, Earl of Glasgow, *mez. J. Richardson p. Smith sc.* 1711.

David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, was introduced at court by the Duke of Queensberry; but it is well known he was still more indebted to the duchess, by whose means he rose to eminence from a very humble station. He represented the county of Bute in the convention parliament, and greatly promoted the declaration in favour of William and Mary: as a reward for that service he was created Baron of Stewardton, and made a privy counsellor. In the reign of Queen Ann he was created Viscount Kilburn, and Earl of Glasgow, made treasurer depute, continued a privy counsellor, appointed lord registrar, a commissioner for concluding the Union, and the representative of his sovereign in the church of Scotland. This earl died in 1733. By his wife, Margaret, sister of John Crawford, Viscount Gar-

nock,

nock, he had John, his successor, and two other sons; and by Jane, his second lady, daughter and sole heir of William Muir, of Rowallan in Conningham, he had Jane, married to Major-General Sir James Campbel, K.B. This fortunate nobleman was called of mean descent by Mr. Lockhart, who tells us his ancestors were boatmen not long before; but it is evident by the peerage, and by undoubted records, that his father was member of parliament for the county of Bute, and a gentleman of an ancient family, the genealogy of which has been very clearly traced to the reign of Alexander III.; and their alliances were equal to their long line of ancestry. As a new peer, and one who had raised himself by his merit, he was fond of exhibiting a pedigree which his enemies thought, or affected to think, spurious; and he had many. As he wished to be supposed a patron of learning, he permitted, if not invited, dedications. These, in the most unfavourable point of view, were but trivial foibles, and such as his great industry and integrity might well excuse. He was "a fair, fat man."

VISCOUNT.

PATRICK CRAWFORD, Viscount Carnock, *mez.*

I. B. Medina p. J. Smith sc. 1695.

This engraving was made when his lordship was Mr. Crawford.

The family are a branch of the ancient one of Lindsay, Earls of Crawford; but the son, Patrick Lindsay, marrying Margaret, the heir-general of Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirnie, he assumed the name and arms of that family, as is usual in Scotland. John, the eldest son of that marriage, distinguished

tinguished himself in aid of the Revolution, and had been member of parliament for the county of Air. Queen Ann made him one of her privy council, and exalted him to the peerage by the title of Viscount Mount Crawford, which he changed to that of Garnock. This Patrick succeeded to the viscounty of Garnock, on his father's death in 1709; but little has been said of him. He died in 1737, having by his lady, the daughter of George Home, of Kelly, Esq. George, the third Viscount Garnock; and, by succession, the eighteenth Earl of Crawford, and also Earl of Lindsay: since then the surname is written Lindsay Crawford.

IRISH PEERS.

EARLS.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Earl of Carberry, in the "*Kit Cat Club*," *mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1735*;

JOHN VAUGHAN, Earl of Carberry, *Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

This Irish nobleman resided at Chelsea, whose house afterwards belonged to Sir Richard Gough, Knight, ancestor of Lord Calthorpe, and is now a boarding school for young ladies. His lordship died there, January 16, 1712, aged 73. With him the title of Carberry in Ireland, and the English Barony of Emlyn expired. His only child and heir, Ann, married Charles, then Marquis of Winchester, but, subsequently Duke of Bolton. George I. gave the title of Carberry to the Evan's, a Welch family, not very distantly related to the Vaughans.



Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery,
*Baron Boyle of Marston in England,
& Baron Broughill in Ireland, and
One of the Knights of the Most
Ancient Order of the Thistle.*

Baron C.

CHARLES BOYLE, Earl of Orrery, *prefixed to*
Budgell's "Lives of the Boyles," 1732, 8vo. B. Bu-
TON 8C.

Charles Boyle, born in 1676, succeeded his brother Lionel, in the earldom of Orrery, in 1703. Not inferior to his family in talents, he was great in diplomacy, arms, and science. Queen Ann admitted him to her council, sent him as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states of Flanders and Brabant; made him a colonel of the regiment of fusiliers, and a major-general of her forces; to which she added the order of the thistle, and removed him from the House of Commons, where he was member for Huntingdon, to the British House of Peers, with the title of Baron Boyle, of Marston, in the county of Somerset. George I. appointed him of his bed-chamber, gave him the lieutenancy of Somerset, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, and continued him in the privy council. His lordship died August 28, 1731, aged 57 years, greatly esteemed for his virtue, and admired for his abilities. As a noble author we have his Translation of Lysander from Plutarch, and a Latin translation of the Epistles of Phalaris; a work that involved him in a contest with Dr. Bentley, the sturdy critic, who remained unmoved by the volleys of wit poured upon him from all sides. "Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistle of Phalaris, and the Fables of Æsop examined, by the Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq." is generally known by the title of "Boyle against Bentley." His other works were, "As you like it," a comedy; some "Verses;" and an epilogue to his predecessor's "Altemira," and several songs in it. The beautiful machine, named from his title, an Orrery, was the invention of Rowley, who almost

F 4

deranged

deranged his intellects by the intense application necessary to render it correct, and through joy in having completed it. That ingenious man afterwards turned his mind to discover the perpetual motion; not unlike the great Mr. Boyle, the ancestor of Lord Orrery, who, having exhausted the secrets of vulgar chemistry, sought equally in vain for the transmutation of metals. By Elizabeth, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Cecil, Earl of Exeter, his lordship had only one son, John, fifth Earl of Orrery, his successor. This regretted lady died in the 21st year of her age.

AN IRISH BARON.

HENRY HARE, Lord Colerane, *Æt.* 69, oval, "Vivit Hærvs," no artist's name. See the other portraits mentioned in Vol. III, page 229.

Henry Hare, the second Lord Colerane, was son of Hugh, the first baron, "the great florist." This nobleman is styled "the antiquary and medalist." Besides his translation of the noble Venetian, Loredano's "Ascents of the Soul of David's Mount towards God's House, being paraphrases on the 15 Psalms of Degrees." He translated "La Scala Santa; or, A Scale of Devotions, musical and gradual, being Descants on the 15 Psalms of Degrees, in Metre; with Interpretations and Collects upon them in Prose," 1670. His part, dedicated to "the most illustrious and serenest Stella," has a copy of English, and another of Latin verses prefixed, addressed to the right honourable and learned author. The first part is dedicated to "the most honoured Lucinda;" and each has an emblematic frontispiece, as unintelligible as the contents of the books.

books. These were designed by Lord Colerane, who has added his cypher, with a baron's coronet. The first was engraved by Faithorne. A much more valuable performance is the "History and Antiquities of Tottenham," printed by Richard Randal Dyson, in small 8vo. 1792. Lord Colerane died July 4, 1708, at his house in Tottenham, and was buried in the chancel of the church. His lordship married twice: his first lady was Constantia, daughter of Sir Henry Lewis, of Broxborne, in Heris, Bart.; Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Alston, M.D. president of the College of Physicians, widow of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, and relict of John Somerset, Duke of Beaufort; she died October 25, 1692. By the former he had Constantia, married to Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, Esq. a lady who is mentioned in this work; and the honourable Hugh Hare, author of "A Charge to the Quarter Sessions for Surry;" and the translator of "The History of the Conspiracy of Count Fieschi at Genoa." This gentleman married Lydia, daughter of Matthew Carlton, of Edmon-ton, Esq. who died in 1736, aged 96. The issue of that alliance was Henry, the third and last Lord Colerane, who might justly be styled the "lover of learning and the arts;" he died August 10, 1749. In his three tours to Italy he collected many select and valuable engravings and drawings, which he gave by will to Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and his extensive collection of drawings and engravings of English antiquities, to the Society of Antiquaries of London, of which he was a Fellow; but as the codicil that mentioned them was not quite accurate, they could not be claimed. Through the solicitation of Mr. Henry Baker, they were presented, with a portrait of the last

last Lord Colerane, when young, painted by Richardson. The unhappy seclusion of Ann, daughter of John Hanger, Esq. caused his union with Mrs. Duplessis, the daughter of a French clergyman, whom he ever regarded as his wife. Their only child, Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, marrying James Townshend, Esq. obtained from his present majesty the estates, which he, as an alien, could not legally claim.

CLASS IV.

CLERGY.

ARCHEBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *mez. E. Cooper sc.* 1691.

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *mez. F. Kyte sc.*

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *la fol. R. White, ad vivum,* 1691.

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1709, 8vo. *R. White sc.* 1691.

The pious and learned Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, was a native of Bradford in Yorkshire, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made very considerable progress in literature; but more attached to botany and chemistry than the mathematics, he chiefly studied those branches of science. A tedious ague rendered him hypochondriac; but recovering, he was appointed domestic chaplain and tutor to four sons of Sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general, which led to his future promotion. Sir Heneage obtained the highest office in the law, and as lord chancellor, recommended his friend Sharp to Charles II. and procured for him the archdeaconry of

of Berkshire; to that office his patron added a prebendal stall at Norwich, and the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London. The profits of those enabling him to marry, he left the chancellor's house, where he had resided five years; and the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields becoming vacant soon after, (where he had been curate to the deceased rector,) it was given to him. Dr. Sharp enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent divines, but that of Dr. Tillotson was procured by one of those singular circumstances which often mark the lives of eminent men. His father was a dry salter, as was Mr. Joshua Tillotson, uncle of the latter: they dealt together. The son and nephew had only to *know*, to *esteem* each other. The lectureship of St. Lawrence was given to Sharp, and he received his doctor's degree; this was followed by the accession of the deanry of Norwich. Before the death of Charles II. to whom he had been chaplain, he wrote the address of that city and grand jury; and attended the coronation of James II. which monarch he soon offended by his refutation of the idle pretensions of the Church of Rome to be the only visible Catholic one. Bishop Compton, his diocesan, was ordered to suspend him, and was himself suspended for refusing so to do. Dr. Sharp read his notes to Chancellor Jefferies, who endeavoured to screen him; but it was judged proper he should retire, and not preach until leave was given. He modestly acquiesced, and removed to Norwich, amusing himself there with forming a collection of coins, chiefly British, Anglo-Saxon, or English. Recalled, he returned with joy, but refused to obey the ecclesiastical commissioners. After the arrival of William III. he was appointed to preach before him, was named one of the revisers of the liturgy, and offered the vacant mitre of one of the deprived

deprived prelates, but this he nobly refused. Dr. Tillotson at length proposed, and the king acceded to his wish, that Dr. Sharp should succeed Dr. Lamplugh in the see of York; and, that prelate dying July 5, 1691, he was consecrated and appointed. It is a remarkable circumstance, that neither of the above primates should previously have been a bishop*. Queen Ann made him lord almoner, a privy counsellor, and a commissioner for the Union. He presided at York for more than twenty years, equally admired and beloved. Piety and virtue seemed matured in him; every thing like malice, envy, and detraction, were absolutely unknown to him. Elegance and ease characterized all his motions. He died at Bath, February 2, 1713—14, without an enemy. York received his highly-respected remains. By Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorp in Lincolnshire, Esq. he left a family, who justly gloried in so good a parent. His sermons, in several volumes, have been collected and published.

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1707, 8vo. J. Closterman p. B. Gribelin sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *la. fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *mez. W. Sherwin sc. This is Vertue's plate of James Sharp altered.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *8vo. Murry p. G. Vertue sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *woodcut prefixed to his sermons preached before William III. and Queen Ann, 8vo.*

* An example of this had been set before, in the promotion of Dean Sancroft to the archiepiscopal dignity at once, by Charles II.

Sir William Dawes, born at Lyons, near Braintree in Essex, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School in London; and thence sent to St. John's College, Oxford, where he made very great progress in learning. The youngest of three brothers, with the choice of three professions before him, he happily adopted that of the church; for never did any one better deserve its highest honours. His eldest brother, Sir Robert; and his second, Lieutenant John Dawes, dying about the same time, the title of baronet, and the estate, descended to him. He deeply lamented their deaths, and particularly John's, which happened through his falling overboard from Sir John Narborough's ship, when conducting company ashore. On this occasion he quitted Oxford, and removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where his brother Sir Robert had before resided as a nobleman. He there took the degrees of M.A. and D.D.: the latter, by royal mandate, to qualify himself for the masterhip of his college, to which he succeeded, in 1696, on the death of Dr. Eachard. The estate, once among the largest of the English commoners, though greatly lessened by the loyalty of his ancestor to Charles I. was still sufficient to have satisfied Sir William's moderate wishes; but he chose to continue in his sacred profession. He was successively Dean of Bocking, chaplain to King William, and prebendary of Worcester. Disappointed of the bishoprick of Lincoln, in 1705, Queen Ann nominated him, without application, to that of Chester, in 1707; and, in 1713—14, translated him to the archiepiscopal see of York. In all probability, (had he lived,) he would have been appointed to that of Canterbury; but an inflammation in his bowels hurried him to the grave. He died in Cecil Street, April 30, 1724, when only in the 54th year of his

his age. His remains were conveyed to the chapel of Catherine Hall in Cambridge, where they rest, but without any memorial, in a vault under the altar, with those of his lady, who died there, many years before him, to whose memory he erected a splendid monument in the anti-chapel of that college, with a long Latin inscription, which may be seen in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*. His literary works were printed in 1733, in three volumes 8vo. We cannot but wonder at his early attainments, when we know that he wrote his "Anatomy of Atheism," a Poem, before he was eighteen; and "The Duties of the " Closet," before he had completed his twenty-first year. We must revere the young man of fashion, who could say, when he adopted the ecclesiastical habit, that he laid aside the elegance of dress suitable to his station, "with the " greatest pleasure in the world; looking upon " holy orders as the highest honour that could be " conferred upon him." Easy and courteous manners, chastened vivacity, learning and taste, gained him admiration; but unaffected piety rivetted esteem and veneration. His Grace is remembered as "a kind friend, and generous patron; a devout Christian, a laborious prelate, " a fine gentleman, a worthy patriot; and in " domestic life every way estimable: and, as a " scholar, possessing a lively imagination, a " strong memory, and a sound judgment." He married Frances*, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas D'Arcy,

* This lady, notwithstanding the exalted character which the love or piety of her husband ascribed to her, in the encomiastic epitaph on her monument, is said not to have preserved the most *amable temper* in the world. Allusive to this was the smart repartee of a young clergyman once, at the archbishop's table, who, upon his Grace's taking occasion to commemorate the great excellence of his lady, long deceased, and concluding with this pun, (a species of wit he was said to be fond of,) that among the many virtues which she had in common with other women famous in history, and particularly those of the

D'Arcy, of Braxtead Lodge, Essex, who died young, by whom he had many children.

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *fol. Giftart sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *fol. Ir. Gucht sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *4to. B. Picart sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *la. fol. M. Dahl p. Vertue sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *4to. mezz.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1742.*

John Robinson was born at Cleashy in Yorkshire, November 7, 1650, and educated at, and became Fellow of, Oriel College in Oxford. He went to Sweden as domestic chaplain to the British ambassador at that court; and, in his absence, was first appointed resident, then envoy extraordinary, and at length ambassador. He remained there from 1683 to 1708, having represented several sovereigns. He owed much of his celebrity to his "Account of Sweden, as it was in 1688, together with an Extract of the History of that Kingdom." This is always, I believe, now printed with Lord Molesworth's "Account of Denmark." On his return to his native kingdom after so long an absence, Queen Ann made him Dean of Windsor, registrar of the order of the garter, and prebendary of Canterbury; and, in 1710, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, appointed lord

the name of *Mary*, she was truly, "*Mare Pacificum*," instantly replied, indeed she was so, but not until she had first become *Mare Mortuum*. His Grace, highly delighted at being answered thus in his own way, and not unconscious, perhaps, of the truth of the observation, shortly after gave the gentleman a good living.

* It is remarkable, that the epithet of *Pacificum* is one among the many that appear upon her monument.

privy

privy seal, one of the plenipotentiaries at the congress at Utrecht, a privy counsellor; and a commissioner for finishing St. Paul's Cathedral, and for building fifty new churches within the bills of mortality; and, upon the death of Dr. Compton; in 1714, he was translated to the see of London. He was also a governor of the Charter House, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. His lordship died at Fulham, April 11, 1723, and was buried, on the 19th, in the cemetery there, as were several other prelates of London. Though twice married he left no issue. His first wife was the daughter of William Langton, Esq.; his second, Emma, daughter of Sir Joh. Charlton, a judge of the common pleas, and widow of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. of Abumaries, was buried at Fulham, January 26, 1747—8. It is impossible to recognize the same person in the opposite characters of this prelate. Stackhouse speaks of him with the utmost contempt, as having made a scandalous peace; and that "his ignorance and hebetude, and incompetency to his episcopal charge, was soon detected; that those who had raised him to it, wished him out of sight, at Sweden or Denmark again, to reside, and merchandize, or write his short histories, just as he pleased." His possession of the privy seal was as obnoxious to the low, as it was pleasing to the high-church party. The character of Dr. Robinson stands on too firm a basis to be shaken by malice or envy: and it is well known that the queen intended him for the see of Canterbury, in the event of Tenison's death. He was not opposed by Dr. Atterbury from rivalry on that account; for it is now an undoubted fact, that Atterbury's aim was Winchester, which had been promised him; and, if he had gained it, many disagreeable circumstances would have been avoided.

A person

A person, well qualified, describes the Bishop of London "as a little brown man, of a grave and venerable countenance; very charitable, and good humoured; strictly religious himself, and who took that care he could to make others so. He was very careful in whatever he undertook. Divinity and policy had pretty equally divided his time; and, as few, if any, had made a better progress in either of them, so he could not but be always an ornament, as well as an advantage to his country."

His obtaining the privy seal was entirely owing to Lord Oxford's finding "his capacity so great, and his knowledge so general." His long absence from Britain might make him unacquainted with some minutiae in his episcopal capacity, particularly the characters of his clergy. He was a benefactor to the see of London, by judiciously taking down the vast incumbrance of useless buildings at Fulham. To his native place he was a kind and liberal friend, in founding and endowing a free-school; and a munificent patron of Oriel College, by enlarging and further endowing it to receive and maintain a greater number of scholars.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *fol. D. Logan sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *J. Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt. 86, la. fol. T. Forster p. Vertue sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt. 87, F. Wiedman p. Vertue sc. 1714.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, "Bishop of St. Asaph," *oval mezz.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, *in the print of the Seven Bishops, Per. vi.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1741.*

ANN. CLASS IV.

Dr. Lloyd, son of a vicar of Sunning in Berkshire, became a Student in, and Fellow of, Jesus College, Oxford. His polemical writings, in opposition to the encroachments of the Roman Catholics, gained him celebrity and patronage as early as 1667; and he successively became Vicar of St. Mary's in Reading, Archdeacon of Merioneth, Dean of Bangor, Residentiary of Sarum, and Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields; at the latter church he was enabled to "blow the trumpet in Sion," so that it sounded throughout all Judah. His sermons procured him the mitre of St. Asaph's, in 1680; but the court was far from wishing to reward the enemies of popery. James II. committed his lordship to the Tower, and brought him to a trial, with his episcopal brethren. The expences of their trials came to 609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d**. William and Mary appointed him their almoner; translated him, in 1692, to Lichfield and Coventry; and, in 1699, to Worcester, which see he held till his death, which occurred at Hartlebury Castle, August 30, 1717, aged 90. He was buried at Fladbury, in that diocese, of which his only son was rector. Bishop Lloyd was one of the many prelates of Worcester, whose memories are revered for piety, learning, and longevity.

* The expences of the trials of the prelates were paid by assessments according to the valuation of their bishoprics.

	VALUATION.	l.	s.	d.
The Archbishop paid at 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> for 4000 <i>l.</i> per annum,		260	16	8
Bishops of St. Asaph	700	45	12	11
Ely	2000	120	8	4
Chichester	770	50	3	8½
Bath and Wells	900	58	8	6½
Peterborough	630	41	2	1½
Bristol	250	22	16	5½
		609	8	9

The council were Sir Francis Pemberton, M.P. Pollexfen; Sir George Treby, Sir Crewell Levinz, Mr. Somers, Mr. Redford, Mr. Finch, and Sir Robert Sawyer. The two last refused their fees of twenty guineas each. The whole of the lawyers' fees was 240*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The

The last of his male descendants died recently. I have heard this bishop's memory mentioned with peculiar regard. Marshall's Chronological Tables ought to bear the name of Lloyd's, as they are entirely extracted from his manuscripts; of whom Shippen, in his "Faction Displayed," says,

"Then old Mysterio shook his silver hairs,

"Loaded with learning, prophecy, and years."

Dr. Johnson relates, that this bishop's writings supplied the kitchen of his successor with fuel for many years.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, in *Cowley's "Works,"* 1710, 8vo. P. *Lely* p. Fr. *Gucht* sc.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, *la. fol. D. Loggan* sc.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, with *Thomas Sprat, his son, who died in 1720; M. Dahl* p. oblong *mcz. J. Smith* sc. 1712.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, *a small oval.*

Dr. Sprat, F.R.S. (whose father was a clergyman) gained, by his poetry and prose, a great reputation. He received his education at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was, successively, scholar and fellow, where he distinguished himself by the opposites, mathematics, and Pindaric odes. At the Restoration taking holy orders, he became chaplain to the witty and profligate Buckingham. At his first dinner with the duke, that great peer observing a goose near him, remarked, that he wondered why it generally happened that geese were placed near the clergy. "I cannot tell the reason," said Sprat, "but I shall never see a goose again but I shall think of your Grace." This convinced Villiers that Sprat was the man he wanted; and generally, until his writings had the chaplain's approbation he thought

G 2

them

them imperfect. His preferment was very rapid: a stall at Westminster, the church of St. Margaret, a canonry of Windsor, the deanry of Westminster, and bishopric of Rochester. The Revolution prevented further promotion, and involved him in unmerited disgrace. Men, who were afterwards branded with infamy, accused him of designs of restoring James II. and seizing Queen Mary. This scene of wickedness was discovered, and makes human nature shrink appalled. A common ruin was intended for Dr. Sancroft, the deprived Archbishop of Canterbury; the Earls of Marlborough and Salisbury; with other persons less in dignity, though not, perhaps, in integrity. The bishop, after his release, spent the remainder of his life in privacy, except when he judged the situation of affairs peculiarly demanded his zeal. He died at Bromley, of an apoplexy, May 20, 1713, in his 79th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works were numerous. We have his "Odes, on Oliver's Death," and on the "Plague at Athens, during the Peloponnesian War;" some "Political Tracts," the "History of the Royal Society," the "Life of Mr. Cowley," "The Nation vindicated from Sorbiere's Reflections," and some Sermons. Undoubtedly, Dr. Sprat was not exceeded in science or in learning, much less in fine writing, by any of his contemporaries. He has been blamed for too minutely prying into the secrets of nature: Lucian laughed at Jupiter's losing time in painting the wings of butterflies. Dr. Sprat, a person too gay to be tied down by rigid rules of stern inflexibility, would, without hurting his own mind, write an ode to lament Oliver, and sing,

"Thy conquest rais'd the state, not thee:
 "Thou overcam'st thyself in every victory."

He

He could, under the gentle Charles II. write of the "Protestant plot;" and, had James II. remained, its second part, including Monmouth's attempt, would have been added, I make no doubt. His acting in the ecclesiastical commission seems to have been with the hope of gaining the primacy of York. These were weaknesses. I think Dr. Burnet's charge is a libel against his memory, who, after remarking that "his parts, very bright" in his youth, gave great hopes;" adds, "but" "were blasted by a libertine course of life, to" "which his temper and good nature carried" "him; without considering the duties, or even" "the decencies of his profession;" it is much he owns, "that he was justly esteemed a great" "master of our language, and one of our cor-
"rectest writers." This is the language of party prejudice. "In the character of a dignified cler-
"gyman he has claim to be copied in those re-
"tired and private virtues, and that unaffected" "and primitive piety for which he was justly" "distinguished." His zeal, though blameable, shone at Dr. Sacheverel's trial; his piety, in an anniversary of his escape from a wicked conspiracy. He was much ridiculed for his share in drawing up the thanksgiving for James II's queen being pregnant; but the Revolution could only make it so. The ballad began,

"Two Toms, and Nat*;
"In council sat,
"To rig out a Thanksgiving,
"And make a pray'r,
"For a thing in the air,
"That's neither dead nor living."

* Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; and Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Durham.

EDWARD FOWLER, Bishop of Gloucester, *mæz. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1717.*

Edward Fowler, was a native of Westerleigh in Gloucestershire, and the son of a clergyman; he went from Gloucester school to the university of Oxford, and became a person of some consequence amongst the Puritans. Fowler, having considerable abilities, was one of those fixed upon, at the Restoration, to be enticed to the established church, by great preferment. Liberal in his sentiments, he accepted parochial emoluments in London, to which were added a stall in Gloucester Cathedral. Highly disgusted with the gigantic strides of popery, he exerted every faculty against its partizans, who endeavoured to ruin him, by instituting a suit against him, founded on a charge of admitting to the communion persons who had been excommunicated. The Revolution, however, dissipated the storm which threatened him: and, to reward his zeal he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, April 23, 1691; and filled it with credit, until his death at Chelsea, August 26, 1714, aged 82. He was buried at Hendon in Middlesex, within the church; but a vault being subsequently made for his family, he now lies in the cemetery. Dr. Fowler left a numerous family by his two wives: Ann, of the respectable family of Barnardistone; and Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Trevor, a merchant of London, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Ezekiah Burton. This prelate, if not very eminent as such, was very respectable. It is probable his relation and patroness, Arabella, countess dowager of Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, had much influence with him in his adoption of the national church.

church. In it he as strenuously opposed popery, as he did John Bunyan, and his antinomian tenets. His greatest weakness was a ridiculous belief in, and fear of, witches and fairies; whom he dreaded as much as the lady upon the seven hills, and all the scarlet train. He said it was in vain to combat the reality of that which had been credited by the common people in all ages and countries; and, in most, by the learned themselves. He strenuously defended the foot-and-a-half-long word, as he called it, LATITUDINARIAN. The body of the clergy, after the Restoration, differed very widely from each other, in their opinions; and he was willing to grant them all the *latitude* they desired.

JAMES GARDINER, Bishop of Lincoln, *la fol.*
M. Dahl p. G. White sc.

Dr. Gardiner received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge: he had been sub-dean of Lincoln; and, on the translation of Dr. Tenison to the primacy of Canterbury, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; and died, in possession of that see, 1705, aged 68.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Bishop of Peterborough, *Æt.* 82, 1714, *mæz. T. Murray p.* 1706.
Smith sc. 1714.

Dr. Cumberland, remarkable for learning and piety, was a native of London, where he received his education at St. Paul's School, and thence went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. Like Bishop Bull, he found a future dignitary of the law in an acquaintance at college; but more fortunate, Lord Keeper Bridgeman patronized him, though Lord Clifford never interested himself for Dr. Bull. Contented with the situation of a pri-

vate clergyman, he did not expect, much less wish, to be removed from his parochial situation. Great, therefore, was his surprise at the official intimation that he was elected Bishop of Peterborough; though, it is certain, none ever deserved a mitre more, or graced it better. Dr. Cumberland died in 1718, aged 86, and was buried in his own cathedral, under a plain tomb he had erected. His "Philosophical Inquiry into the Law of Nature," his "Essay on Jewish Measures and Weights," his "Examination of Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History," and his "Origines Antiquissimæ," are pillars on which his fame safely rest; but his piety will be for ever venerated. His unaffected humility was as great, as his charity was extensive. "His left hand never knew what his right hand did." Age did not distract his studies, much less, the duties of his sacred function: at 83 he began an "Examination of Dr. Wilkins's Coptic Testament." To those who urged the necessity of ease and retirement, he replied, "I will do my duty as long as I can." Being told, that it would "wear him out," his answer was, "I had better wear out than rust out." Languages, divinity, history, physics, mathematics, and indeed, every branch of learning and science he completely understood. He might, indeed, be called the patriarch of splendid abilities; abilities, guarded by religion and integrity, and adorned with the choicest flowers of eloquence.

JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *mez. G. Kneller p. W. Faithorne sc.* This plate is in two states: 1. *Episcopus Norwicensis*, sold by Cooper. 2. *Altered to Elicensis.*

JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1714, 8vo. Fr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN

JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *la fol. R. White, ad rivum. This plate is in three states: 1, Episcopus Norwicensis. 2. Sold by S. Carwithan. 3. S. T. P. consecrated Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c.*

Bishop Moore, a native of Harborough in Leicestershire, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became Fellow, and took his degrees; he was afterwards incorporated at Oxford. Coming to London, he was presented to the rectory of St. Ann, Westminster; upon this preferment he resigned the rectory of Blaby, in the above county; and, soon after, obtained the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor; and afterwards to King William and Queen Mary. A stall at Norwich, and the bishoprick itself, was given him; where he presided from 1691 to 1707, when he was translated to Ely. Attending Dr. Bentley's cause, he was detained so long in the cold hall at Ely House, that it brought on an illness, which proved fatal July 31, 1714. He was buried in his own cathedral. Dr. Burnet mentions him with several other great men, "whom, though I knew not so particularly as to give all their characters, yet they deserved a high one; and were, indeed, an honour, both to the church, and to the age in which they lived." He printed several single sermons; his domestic chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clarke reprinted them, and others of his, in two volumes, 8vo. His passion for collecting scarce books was so great, that it was said of him, "that his avarice, in that respect, sometimes carried him a step beyond the sin of coveting;" but this seems an envious stigma. He was one of the greatest patrons of learned men of his age. Dr. Clarke, who knew him best, gives us this character of his lordship: "He was a person of such exemplary piety and virtue;

“ virtue; so deservedly famed, through all parts
 “ of the world, for his extensive knowledge and
 “ accurate judgment; so steady in his adherence
 “ to the real interest of his country, through all
 “ changes of times; and eminent in his zeal for
 “ promoting, on all occasions, the true spirit of
 “ the Protestant religion; so judicious, laborious,
 “ and constant a preacher, both before, and after,
 “ his advancement to the episcopal dignity; and,
 “ particularly, so exact and skillful a determiner
 “ of practical cases and questions of divinity,
 “ that the world had reason to expect from him
 “ many excellent and useful works, had not the
 “ continual application to the duties of his epis-
 “ copal office; his perpetual readiness to collect
 “ with much time and care, out of his immense
 “ library, materials for learned men, who were
 “ writing upon all sorts of useful subjects; and
 “ his unwearied pains in relieving both the tem-
 “ poral and spiritual wants of the poor, who per-
 “ petually applied to him from all parts; left
 “ him little, very little time, for his own private
 “ studies. King George I. at the instance of Lord
 “ Viscount Townshend, purchased the bishop’s
 “ library, which contained twenty thousand vo-
 “ lumes*, for six thousand pounds, and gave it to
 “ the University of Cambridge, where it now
 “ makes the best part of the public library.” This
 gave origin to the well-known epigram, (attri-
 buted by some, to Dr. Trapp; by others, to Mr.
 Warton, his successor in the poetry professorship,)
 added to the circumstance of the ministry’s send-

* Dr. Clarke has under-rated the number of volumes. It appears, by Mr. Knight, to have been,

Codices in folio	6725.	Total 28,965.
In quarto	8200.	MSS. 1790.

In octavo	14,040.	Total 30,755.
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ing at the same time a troop of horse to Oxford, to suppress some disturbances that had happened there.

The king observing, with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To one he sends a regiment; For why?
That *learned* body wanted *loyalty*.
To th'other books he gave, as well discerning
How much that *loyal* body wanted *learning*.

It is but fair to subjoin the reply, particularly as it is the best thing that ever came from the pen of Sir William Browne, the physician; and extorted praise even from Johnson himself, in favour of a Cambridge man,

The king to Oxford sent his troop of horse: . .
For tories own no *argument* but *force*.
With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent:
For whigs allow no *force* but *argument*.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bishop of Ely, *la. fol. B. Ferrers p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1709, 8vo. B. Ferrers p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *Æt. 71, Ato. mcz. B. Ferrers p. W. Sherwin sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *Æt. 71, 12mo. B. Ferrers p. W. Sherwin sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *mcz. J. Richardson p. J. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *J. Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *fol. T. Murray p. G. Ver-lue sc.*

William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, was born in 1638.
Receiving

Receiving a learned education, he appears to have made a most rapid progress in languages, when it is recollected that he published a "Treatise on the Excellency and Use of the Oriental Tongues; particularly, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan; with a Syriac Grammar, in three books," when not more than 20 years of age. Obtaining a living in London, he became known and esteemed: where merit generally finds reward. The just fears of popery called forth all the energies of Beveridge, and other great characters. They held select meetings; formed liturgies suitable to the danger; and awakened such a spirit in support of the Protestant cause, that the church escaped every meditated injury. When a prebendary of Canterbury, he was offered the see of Bath and Wells; but, to his honour, he refused superseding that pious prelate, Bishop Kenn, who declined taking the oaths. He, however, accepted the see of St. Asaph, where no impediment could be urged; but he was then old and infirm, and survived his consecration but three years, dying in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, March 5, 1706—7, aged 71; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His writings were numerous, rather weak, and not always orthodox: it was unpardonable in his executor to publish that which could never have been designed for the world. His wealth was chiefly bequeathed to his native village, for the promotion of religion. Pious and learned, rather than eloquent, we wonder not to see his works so inferior to the national liturgy. It is still more remarkable that, though the *other* works of the first compilers of the Liturgy, are of obsolete and uncouth language, this has all the majesty, the purity, and the excellence which such a work ought to possess. The labours of this prelate were, at one time, in very general estimation;

ANN. CLASS IV.

estimation; as a proof, his "Sermon on the Excellency and Usefulness of the Common Prayer," had passed through the twenty-eighth edition in 1738. When Dr. Beveridge, whilst prebendary of Canterbury, objected to reading a brief in the cathedral, "as contrary to the Rubric," Tillotson replied, "Charity is above Rubricks." He might, more justly, have hesitated to read the brief, granted by Charles II's chancellor, for collecting money to rebuild a play-house, destroyed by fire.

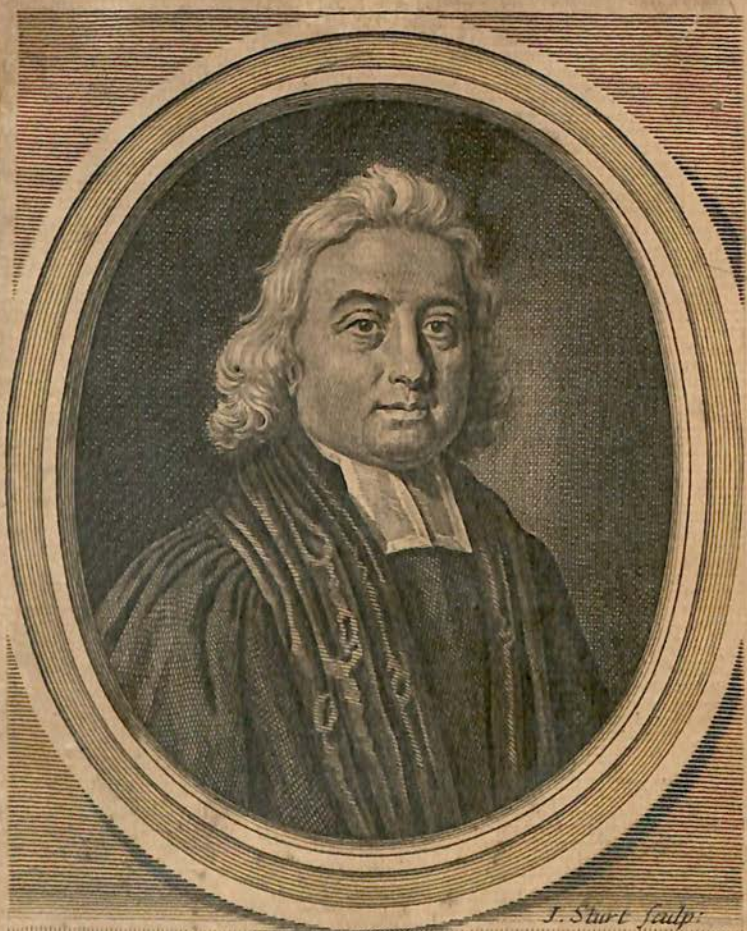
GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *Æt.* 65, *Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his "Works,"* 1721, *fol.*

GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *prefixed to his "Life,"* by Nelson, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *in the Oxford Almanack,* 1739.

The only particular to be lamented in Dr. Bull's life, is, that he was not sooner a bishop, that he might have done more service to a church, of which he was a principal ornament. His family was ancient, seated at Shapwick in Somersetshire; but he was born at Wells, March 25, 1634. His father dying, when he was a child, left him 200*l.* per annum, and under the care of a sister, much older than himself, who proved a wise monitress. He received his education at the schools of Wells and Tiverton, and studied in Exeter College, Oxford. Bull was guilty of some of the follies of youth when there, and after leaving the university; but his sister, by kind admonitions, drew him from vanity to learning and religion, from which he never swerved. Under the tuition of the Puritan clergyman, Mr. William Thomas, he made no progress in the tenets of the established church; but the kindness of that gentleman's

gentleman's son obtained for him, by stealth, the works of orthodox divines, from his father's study, often much to his displeasure. The youths both became of the establishment, and were ornaments to it: the one in an humble, the other in an exalted situation. Few have exceeded Dr. Bull in the performance of the duties of his profession: from the plain parish priest to the prelate, ever possessing himself, with wonderful presence of mind, in both stations. On one occasion his loose notes fell from his book: many of his sea-faring audience grinned exultation; calmly shutting them in it, when brought to him, he delivered his sermon without them, to the surprise and admiration of the congregation. Entering the House of Lords at the time of the debate about the Union, a nobleman said, as the Parliament of Scotland had given a character of their church, extolling its purity, he asked the same for our church, from one of the bench; upon which this venerable man stood up, and said, "My Lords, I second
 " what that noble lord hath moved; and do think
 " it highly reasonable that, in this bill, a character should be given of our most excellent
 " church. For, my lords, whoever is skilled in
 " primitive antiquity, must allow it for certain
 " and evident truth, that the Church of England is, in her doctrine and worship, most
 " agreeable to primitive and apostolical institution." He vindicated the national church against all its enemies: the numerous sects of dissenters on one hand, and, if possible, more strenuously, the Romanists on the other; yet his
 " Treatise on the Doctrine of the Primitive Church concerning the Trinity," was so well received by the General Assembly of the Clergy in France, that the Bishop of Meaux, by their order, sent a letter to thank his lordship. It was,
 Burnet



J. Short sculp.

Ospring Blackall, D.D.

Burnet says, the "learnedest" work of the age*. He presided, from 1705 until his death, at St. David's, practising every act of piety and benevolence—the striking contrast of his predecessor, Dr. Thomas Watson†; upon whose deprivation for Simonical practices, he succeeded in the bishoprick. Desiring that where the tree fell here it should lie—he was buried in the church of Brecknock, with this just, and modest inscription,

"Here lieth the Right Reverend Father in God,
Dr. GEORGE BULL,
Late Bishop of this diocese;
Who was excellently learned,
Pious and charitable;
And who departed this life
February the 17th, 1709, aged 75."

The pious Mr. Nelson wrote the Bishop's life. Let this sentence of his be remembered by all; for it concerns the good of all: "I am apt to think that *justice* is a better rule than convenience, though some people make so slight of it."

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Bishop of Exeter, *la. fol. G. Bickham sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Bishop of Exeter, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1717, M. Dahl p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, D.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1706, 8vo. Sturt sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, *prefixed to his "Works," fol. Dahl p. Vertue sc. 1722.*

* The booksellers, in their profound wisdom, refused to print this most learned treatise.

† It is but justice to say, that this bishop's character has been cleared in part. I would that all the spots had been washed out.

Dr. Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of London, and born in 1654. After he had completed his education at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, he obtained several preferments in the capital, and became chaplain in ordinary to William III.; but he was by no means pleased with the Revolution. To the surprise of the rigid whigs, he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, February 8, 1707, through the influence of Queen Mary. Dying at Exeter, November 29, 1716, aged 62, he was buried in the cathedral there. His sermons were published in two volumes, folio, London, 1723. He defended Charles I. as author of the "Icon Basilike," against Toland; which book has been ascribed to Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, who laid claim to the honour of composing that which is infinitely preferable to any thing he ever wrote. Opposed to Dr. Hoadley in political sentiments, he wrote against him. William Dawes, Archbishop of York, gives this excellent divine the following character: "I had
 " the happiness of a long and intimate friendship
 " with him; and I do sincerely declare, that, in
 " my whole conversation, I never met with a
 " more perfect pattern of a true Christian life in
 " all its parts, than in him: so much primitive
 " simplicity, and integrity; such constant even-
 " ness of mind, and uniform conduct of behavi-
 " our; such unaffected, and yet most ardent
 " piety towards God; such orthodox and steadfast
 " faith in Christ; such disinterested and fervent
 " charity to all mankind; such profound modesty,
 " humility, and sobriety; such an equal mixture
 " of meekness and courage, of cheerfulness and
 " gravity, of pleasing and profiting all he con-
 " versed with; such an exact discharge of all the
 " relative duties; and, in one word, such an in-
 " difference to this lower world, and the things
 " of

“ of it; and such an entire affection, and joyous
 “ hope, and expectation, of the things which are
 “ above; as are rarely to be found altogether,
 “ even in a very good Christian.”—Yet this is
 the prelate that Burnet objected to have placed
 beside him upon the episcopal bench.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph,
 afterwards of Ely, *Tr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his “ Ser-
 mons,”* 1707, 8vo.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph, trans-
 lated to Ely, *mez. J. Richardson p.* 1702. *Simon sc.*

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph, trans-
 lated to Ely, “ M.A.” *R. White sc.*

Dr. Fleetwood was of an ancient family, a
 branch of that of Lancaster, who were baronets;
 but his birth was unpropitious. Jeffery Fleetwood,
 Esq. his father, died in the Tower, where (it has
 been said) this prelate was born, January 21, 1656.
 It is, however, an undoubted fact, that William,
 and six other children, were left in great distress.
 His mother, Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Smith,
 prothonotary of the Poultry Compter, (to whom
 we are indebted for a curious obituary*,) edu-
 cated him, probably, with the assistance of her
 father; and he was, subsequently, sent to Eton,
 and thence to King's College, Cambridge. His
 abilities soon introduced him to notice, and they
 were more valued by others than himself. Always
 performing his duty with every power he pos-
 sessed, (and he* had wonderful gifts from nature,

* Mr. Smith, in his obituary, says, “ April 18, 1665, died my son, Jeffery
 “ Fleetwood, in the Tower; leaving my daughter Ann, his wife, and six little
 “ children behind him—God preserve them.” Jeffery, a brother, then
 a lieutenant in the navy, died October 3, 1666, leaving a widow and a daugh-
 ter. Richard, the eldest brother of the bishop, dying February 1, 1611,
 was buried in the Tower.

and great acquirements from industry,) he left the consequences to Providence; never regarding fame, and still less money. William and Mary appointed him one of their chaplains, and he obtained preferment. He might be said to be chaplain to the court and the city: the former had intended to appoint him to a canonry at Windsor; but, previous to its passing the seal, the House of Commons asked it for their chaplain. When this circumstance was explained to Queen Ann, she said, as it was designed for him, it should be given to him. From unknown motives resigning his city preferment, he left town, and resided at Wexham, a rectory worth no more than 60*l.* per annum. There, in seclusion, and near his beloved Eton, he seemed to bid adieu to all that could draw him from the duties of a private parish priest. The queen appointed him one of her chaplains; the citizens, his late parishioners, were liberal in their offers, but he had fixed his staff at Wexham, and there he remained till the see of St. Asaph became vacant; when, without giving him the least intimation of her intention, the queen pronounced him Dr. Beveridge's successor. He wore the mitre with the same simplicity of manners which had ever characterized him; and preached, spoke, and wrote his sentiments, without the least regard to any worldly consequences. But, however proper this conduct was, it gave offence to all parties; and even the queen, who called him, "My Bishop," permitted her last parliament to vote a preface to a sermon written by him, to be burnt by the hangman. After the queen's decease, George I. translated him to Ely; and he accepted this preferment, because he thought it his duty. The emoluments he disregarded; and he laboured more, if possible, than he had done before. He died at Tottenham in Middlesex, August

gust 4, 1723, in his 67th year; and was buried in the cathedral at Ely, where there is a long inscription upon his monument, erected by Mrs. Fleetwood, who did not long survive: nor did his only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, who inherited a paternal estate in Lancashire. His lordship's sermons are well known; and his treatise, styled "Chronicon Preciosum, " with an Historical Account of Coins," has gone through two editions. A lover of truth, he was never displeased at any position of his being controverted. "I write my own sense as well as I can: if it is right, it will support itself; if it will not, it is fit it should sink*."

PHILIP BISSE, Bishop of Hereford, *fol. Thomas Hill p. 1719, Geo. Vertue sc. this plate is in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

PHILIP BISSE, Bishop of Hereford, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1738.*

Philip Bisse, a native of Oldbury in Gloucestershire, was educated at Winchester, and thence sent to New College, Oxford. This worthy divine was more indebted to his fine person than his fine preaching for preferment. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland gave him her hand,

* When the rage for whigism was at its height, he spoke of Charles I. in one of his sermons, as the best of princes, and a real martyr—yet he always reprobated Charles II's government. After exposing the Roman Catholic rites and tenets, he translated and published Mons. Jurieu's "Plain Method of Christian Devotion." A sincere pillar of the English hierarchy, he controverted the idea, of baptism not being good from the hands of the dissenters. The expositor of St. Winefred's legend, he believed in, and defended purgatory, or a middle state; where human dross should be taken away, and the soul, like gold, be purified. Alluding to this, when he heard of the wealthy leaving sums for public charities, he would say, "It were almost reasonable there should be a moderate purgatory for such as live and die so wealthy without doing any good to any body but their children, when there was so much want and misery in the world." As this bishop employed his wealth, his time, and even his health, for the good of all mankind, he would not have occasion to be detained a moment in *this* middle state.

it is said, because she had, by mistake, received the pressure of his lips in the dark, in a kiss intended for her waiting gentlewoman. Where or how the first IMPRESSION was made does not concern the writer; however, she was not a widow until 1716. Bisse was Bishop of St. David's, in 1710, and translated thence to Hereford, in 1712. Having a good income from his marriage, in addition to the revenues of the see, he behaved with the munificence of a prelate of ancient times; expending very large sums in repairing the choir of his cathedral; making it the "neatest and most ornamental" in the kingdom—the altar-piece is peculiarly elegant. The greater part of this church has fallen a heap of ruins, but the choir and altar-piece remain entirely uninjured. His lordship's munificence was not confined to the mother church, every other in Hereford received marks of his bounty: the parish churches rendered "very beautiful and splendid;" the palace was also repaired by him at the expence of 3000*l*. This very respectable prelate died September 6, 1725, aged 55; and was buried in his cathedral, where there was a very handsome monument erected to his memory. He left a family by the duchess, his wife, who was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wheatley, Esq. of Brecknol in the county of Berks, and widow of George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. third illegitimate son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland.

RICHARD KIDDER, Bishop of Bath and Wells,
M. Beater p. R. Clamp sc.

Dr. Kidder, an ornament to the episcopal bench, was a native of Brighthelmstone; first of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he received his degrees of B.A. and M.A. but was afterwards
incorporated

incorporated at Oxford. His college gave him the vicarage of Stanground in Huntingdonshire, at which place he resided at the Restoration. After the Bartholomew Act passed he became a nonconformist; good sense, however, overcame prejudice, and he finally adopted the national church. Dr. Kidder obtained the rectories of Rayne Parva, Essex; St. Martin Outwich, London; a stall in Norwich Cathedral; and, at the Revolution, the deanery of Peterborough; and, upon the deprivation of Dr. Ken, he accepted the bishopric of Bath and Wells, refused by Dr. Beveridge. This, his greatest preferment, occasioned no alteration either in his conduct or his industry*. As a preacher, and a literary man, his pronouncing Boyle's Lectures, in 1693, show the former; and his subsequent publications proved the latter. He assisted in the "Review of the Liturgy," and, when in a private situation, in "A Commentary upon the Bible." His works are numerous. A dreadful accident occasioned his death, on the night of the memorable storm between the 26th and 27th of November, 1703, when a stack of chimneys were blown down in the palace at Wells, which killed the bishop and his lady in their bed. Their bodies were privately interred in the cathedral. They left two daughters, and co-heirs: Susan, married to Sir Richard Everard, Bart.; and Ann,

* The bishop once received a message from the minister of William III. conveyed by a pert gentleman, requiring him to attend the House of Peers on a certain day, in order to give his vote for a measure the court much wished to accomplish. "Must vote."—"Yes, must vote—consider whose bread you eat." "I eat no man's bread but poor Dr. Ken's; and if he will take the oaths, he shall have it again, I did not think of going to the parliament, but now I shall undoubtedly go, and vote contrary to your commands." It is well known he always sent Dr. Ken half the emoluments of the see. Dr. Hooper, his successor, did not do any thing for that pious and virtuous, but unfortunate man; nor was it necessary, as the queen punctually paid him 2000*l.* as an annuity. Dr. Kidder's conduct was the more meritorious, because Dr. Ken viewed him as an intruder; but he sent in a resignation to Dr. Hooper, and ever after signed himself "late Bishop of Bath and Wells."

dying single, directed by her will a monument to be erected for her parents.

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Bristol, *Oxford Almanack*, 1744.

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Bristol, *Trotter sc.* 1796.

Dr. Joseph Hall, only son of John Hall, vicar of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, was for 45 years master of Pembroke College in Oxford, and Margaret Professor; he also held the rectory of Aldgate. He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, August 30, 1691; and died at his college in Oxford, February 4, 1709; and was buried near his father, in Bromsgrove Church, where there is a monument to his memory. His merit as a scholar, and as a pious divine, obtained him his mitre; but he was more known *in* than *out* of Oxford, where he long presided as a faithful and munificent head of a college.

IRISH PRELATES.

WILLIAM KING, Archbishop of Dublin, *mex. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM KING, Archbishop of Dublin, *in a wig and cap; an etching, Kean O'Hara sc.—This is copied by Mr. Richardson.*

Dr. King's father was a native of Scotland, but removed to Ireland, where the archbishop was born May 1, 1650. Making an uncommon proficiency in his studies at Dungannon school, he was sent to Trinity College in Dublin. Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Tuam, who ordained him priest, became his patron. He removed to Dublin on that prelate's translation, and obtained preferment,

preferment. If the Protestant interest suffered in England, what, under James II. was to be expected in Ireland? Dr. King resisted his encroachments, for which, when James went thither, he was imprisoned; but he owns he was mildly treated. On his liberation he had several times nearly fallen a victim to the violence of party. He preached a thanksgiving sermon, November 16, 1690, for William's personal preservation. Nominated January 8, 1691, he was consecrated on the 25th, Bishop of Derry.* He endeavoured to calm the minds of the people of his diocese after the civil war had ceased, but he found himself as violently attacked by the Dissenters as the Roman Catholics. Atheists and deists took up their pens to oppose him; he was, however, equal to the task of subduing them all, as far as reason could overpower error. His merit, universally allowed by the first judges in the literary world, procured his translation, March 11, 1702, to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He died at his palace, at St. Sepulchre's in that city, May 8, 1729; and was interred on the north side of the cemetery of Donnybrook. His treatise on the "Origin of Evil*" has immortalized his memory. Swift respected or feared him more than any other person with whom he corresponded. An archbishop, a lord justice, he was not "high-minded:" he knew the dignity of his station, and never disgraced it; but he never forgot that he was a miller's son; and, to the good old man, his father, he was dutifully attentive. His charities were great; his conversation easy, cheerful, and improving. His life was spent "in the practice of every Christian virtue that could adorn a public or private station."

* Pope has solved the origin of evil *per saltum*, by saying, "Whatever it is, is right." The prelate has done it with a pen borrowed from an angel.

NARCISSUS MARSII, Archbishop of Armagh, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1739—1748.

Dr. Narcissus Marsh, educated at Magdalen, but afterwards Fellow of, Exeter College, and principal of St. Alban's Hall in Oxford; master of Trinity College, Dublin; Bishop of Ferns, and Leighlin; Archbishop of Cassel, and finally of Armagh. He died in Dublin, December 15, 1693, of a broken heart; and was buried, with great solemnity, at Christ Church in that city. He had a daughter, who married an officer in the army, against his consent, which gave him such an excess of grief as to occasion his death. This prelate* wrote some tracts.

EDWARD WETENHALL, Bishop of Kilmore, *mez. J. Vr. Vaart, ad vivum. J. Becket sc.*

Dr. Edward Wetenhall, educated at Lincoln College, obtained his degree of Master of Arts, July 19, 1661, where he had been incorporated June 18, preceding; as he was originally of Cambridge, at which university he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Where he obtained his Doctor's degree does not appear by Wood; but, in 1679, he was consecrated a bishop, and appointed to the sees of Cork and Ross in the Kingdom of Ireland. Dr. Wetenhall published the works of the unfortunate Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, and wrote the epistle prefixed to them; which is dated from Packham Place,

* Anthony Wood says, he was very fond of music, and would sometimes attend the music meeting, held at Oxford, in 1651; but he seldom performed, as he had a weekly one, at his chambers at Exeter College; but when he became principal of St. Alban's Hall he transferred it there, and it soon superseded the rival one held at Mr. Ellis's house, of which Wood was a member. It continued there until he went to Ireland, which was, probably, early in Charles II's reign.

July 3, 1671. This prelate was translated to the diocese of Kilmore and Ardagh, in 1699; but dying in England, he was buried in Westminster Abbey, where is this modest memorial of him.

H. S. J.

Depositum Reverendi admodum
In Christo Patris,
EDWARDI WETENHALL, S.T.P.
Primo CORCAGIENSIS, An. 20.
Deinde KILMORENSIS
Et ARDAGIENSIS, An. 14.
In Regno HIBERNIAE.
Episcopi.
Obiit 12mo Nov. An. Dni. 1713,
Ætatis suæ 78.

CHARLES HICKMAN, Bishop of Derry, *A. Russell p. Gribelin sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1724, 8vo.*

Dr. Hickman, a native of the county of Northampton, was educated at Oxford, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws; and was, successively, chaplain to Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton, K.G. afterwards Duke of Cleveland; James Brydges; Lord Chandos; and Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was also chaplain in ordinary to William and Mary, and Queen Ann; and consecrated Bishop of Derry June 11, 1702; yet, at his marriage April 15, 1703, he is called, "Bishop of Londonderry, elect." His lordship married at Chelsea, "Ann Burgoyne," of Warwickshire; who was daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, Knt. and Bart. resident at Wroxhall in that county. This lady was born July 25, 1674. His lordship seems to have resided much in England, and died at Fulham,

Fulham, November 28, 1713; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He published his sermons, preached at St. James's, Westminster, whilst he was lecturer there; which are not deficient in merit, but the language tends to affectation.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D. dean of Canterbury, *sitting holding a book; mez. J. Ellys p. 1717. Faber sc. 1729.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D. &c. *oval frame, prefixed to his "Explanation of the Epistles and Gospels," 1706, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, *sitting, prefixed to his "Devotions," 1730, 8vo. J. Ellys p. J. Sympton sc.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, *Atto. mez. M. Dahl p.*

Dr. Stanhope, a branch of the ennobled family of that name, was grandson of the loyal and persecuted Dr. George Stanhope, chaplain to James I. and Charles I. His father, the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, born in Derbyshire, was rector of Hertis, and vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester. The subject of this article was a native of the former place, and born March 3, 1659—60. He received his education at Uppingham in the county of Rutland, at Leicester, and at Eton; from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he evinced his future merit. Having received his degrees of B. and M.A. he became one of the syndics for the university in 1687, relative to Alban Francis. About that time he was appointed minister of the adjoining parish of Quoi, and vice-proctor in 1688; and was afterwards presented to Tring in Hertfordshire, which he
soon



M. P. Gushi Sculp.

GEORGIUS STANHOPE

*Sacrae Theologiae Professor, Reg. Majestati
à Sacris, Decanus Cantuariensis.*

soon left. Lord Dartmouth, to whom he had been chaplain and tutor to his son, in the following year gave him the vicarage of Lewisham; and, in 1703, of Deptford, both in Kent. William and Mary, Queen Ann, and George I. severally appointed him their chaplain, and by them he was much esteemed. He received his Doctor of Divinity's degree July 5, 1697, publicly performing all the offices required on that occasion; and, in doing this, gained the highest commendation. The deanery of Canterbury was presented to him; and he was appointed Tuesday's lecturer of Lawrence Jewry; and thrice he was elected prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation. Dr. Stanhope died March 8, 1727—8; and was buried within the communion rails of Lewisham chancel, where his widow erected a monument for him. She was Olivia, daughter of Charles Colton, of Staffordshire, Esq.; there is also another for her. It is difficult to know which most to commend in Dr. Stanhope: the polished gentleman; the learned scholar; master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French Languages; or, the almost unrivalled preacher, the good, unaffected Christian; who, living and dying, divided his property with the destitute and the unfortunate*. This learned man was the pleasantest of companions; and his manner of relating anecdotes was unrivalled. When a young man, and chaplain to a regiment,

* He has been compared with Dr. Andrews, bishop of Winchester, whose Greek "*Devotions for every Day in the Week*," he translated into English. The resemblance is observable in many points: Their learning, ease, cheerfulness, as well as usefulness in their profession, is very similar. Dr. Stanhope's learned works are very voluminous. His translations of "*Thomas à Kempis*;" the "*Sieur de Charron's Books upon Wisdom*;" "*Epictetus's Morals*," accompanied with his Life;" "*Rochetoucault's Meditations*;" and "*St. Augustine's Meditations*," show his labour: his sermons on a variety of occasions; his "*Paraphrase and Comments upon the Epistles and Gospels*;" the "*Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion against Jews, Turks, and Infidels*;" his "*Parson's Christian Directory*;" prove his extensive abilities,

he heard the usual words, "God," "Devil," and "Damn," incessantly used. Instead of these expletives he rang the changes, upon bottle and glass, in the same way, in so ludicrous a manner, that it had more effect upon the Red-Coats than a hundred formal harangues from a black one*,

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *oval*, *E. Seeman p. J. Hopwood sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *4to. Clark sc. 1724; the same artist in 8vo. 1744.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *prefixed to his "Con-nexion." 1720, fol. E. Seeman p. G. Vertuè sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *in the print with Locke, &c. Class 7. 4to. E. Seeman p. Jacob Folkema sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *anonymous, 4to. mezz.*

Humphrey Prideaux, a younger son of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. was born at Padstow in Cornwall, May 3, 1648. He received his education at the schools of Lescard, Bodmin, and Westminster; and in the College of Christ Church, Oxford. At a very early age his erudition was generally known; and his "Marmora Oxoniensia," published at the age of 26, established his fame; he gained by it the patronage of Chancellor Finch, and his successor, Lord Guilford. From them he obtained several parochial preferments, and a stall in Norwich Cathedral. On the accession of James II. he retired to Norwich; where he found the zeal of the Roman Catholic party so great,

* Mr. Granger says, he knew a magistrate who swore twenty oaths in the hearing of a farmer, who was brought before him on some complaint. Hodge marked the number, and told his Worship he would claim the penalty. The distributor of justice alarmed, unwittingly him, by going first, and claiming half the penalty as the informer. No crime degrades a man so much as swearing. The practice can never be pleaded as constitutional: It is a vice that may be avoided with ease. Who swears before his sovereign, a judge upon the bench, his patron, or in the presence of ladies? Then why before, and to insult, the Creator.

that



W. Kneller del.

that he thought it necessary to step forward as the champion of the Protestant church. In 1702 he obtained the deanery of Norwich, and he regularly resided there until his death, November 1, 1724, aged 77; he was buried in the cathedral. He married, in 1686, Bridget, daughter of Anthony Bockenham, of Felmingham in Suffolk, Esq. by whom he had children. The principal work of this pious man was his "Connexion between the "Old and New Testament." He wrote also the "Life of Mahomet," and several occasional tracts; but he published only one sermon. The literary labours of the dean were the more extraordinary, as he was always occupied in active duties. He brought all the concerns of the cathedral into the strictest regulation, and yet gave so much satisfaction to the prebendaries, that they admired and loved him. The prelates who governed the church often consulted him. Dr. Prideaux was offered, but he would not accept, the mitre of his deprived friend Dr. Lloyd; and when solicited to accept another, late in life, he declined it, as unseasonable. He feared his family might suffer in their private fortunes, as Dr. Tillotson's was nearly doing; yet, so far from coveting the church revenues, he lived upon his patrimony for many years; and resigned churches, when he could not personally attend them, with as much earnestness as others desired them. In every thing relative to religion he was liberal to excess. He endured the most dreadful maladies that can afflict the human frame, for a series of years, with a patience and resignation without a parallel. He had a strong constitution; a firm mind; and a body, able to undergo great labour, until subdued by the stone, and its dreadful consequences. At ten o'clock he retired to rest; at five he renewed his studies. His collection of Oriental

Oriental manuscripts, consisting of 300 volumes, were given by him to Clare Hall, Cambridge. His regulations for the better government* of the University of Oxford, at the solicitation of Lord Townshend, do him great credit.

LANCELOT ADDISON, Dean of Lichfield, *wh. length, prefixed to his "Primitive Institutions,"* 1690.

This reverend dean, born in 1633, at Mouldesmeaburne, in the parish of Ravensworth, Westmorland, was son of the rector, Lancelot Addison. He was sent to Queen's College, Oxford; and, at the Restoration, appointed chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk. Returning to England in 1662, when that important place was given up to France, he obtained the chaplaincy of the garrison of Tangier, where he remained seven years, greatly esteemed. At his second return in 1670, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II.; and received the rectory of Milston in Wilts, worth 120*l.* per annum; a stall at Sarum; the deanery of Lichfield; and archdeaconry of Coventry. The dean died April 20, 1703, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to Lichfield cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. Besides several religious tracts, he published "A Discourse of Tangier, under the government of the Earl of Tiviot," which went through two editions. Also, "West Barbary, or a Short Narrative of the Revolution of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, 1671." Dr. Addison was a pious, learned clergyman, better

* By the 13th article, no person can hold a fellowship after twenty years from his matriculation, but is superannuated, except he hold some office; and by the 14th, "such superannuated Fellows, as shall not have qualified themselves for any public service, should be placed in an Hospital built for that purpose, called DROGE HALL, and be allowed 20*l.* per annum each, by the college where they have been Fellows."

remembered by his son's works than his own. He had more discernment than discretion or firmness; and, being distinguished for his sprightly wit, he was fixed upon, in 1658, as one of the *TERRÆ FILII*, to celebrate the act; when enlarging, with much energy of language, on the pride, hypocrisy, ignorance, and avarice of the governors of the kingdom, he was compelled to sue for pardon on his knees. Previous to the Restoration he did privately, what he dared not openly; endeavouring to convert the young gentlemen of Sussex to loyalty, and the tenets of the persecuted church of England. The pleasing amenity of his manners, as well as his capacity for business, were evident from the regard the governor of Tangier, (the Earl of Tiviot,) and his deputy, (Colonel Norwood,) had for him; and the important concerns they committed to his management, which he executed with ability and address. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Gulston, Esq. and sister of Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol. His second, was Dorothy, daughter of John Danvers, of Shakerstone in Leicestershire, Esq. who surviving him, his eldest son left her 50*l.* per annum, probably the sum he had before allowed her. All his issue were by the first marriage: they were the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, secretary of state, the accomplished writer; Gulston, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; Lancelot Addison, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, of great classical knowledge. Dorothy, married to the Rev. Dr. Sartre, minister of Montpellier, and afterwards prebendary of Westminster; upon whose death she re-married with Daniel Combes, Esq. Her brother Joseph left this lady a legacy of 500*l.* In admiration of his abilities, and regard for his memory, she directed, by will, that her estate should be sold, and the purchase-money

money (after the payment of some legacies) applied to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory. The youngest child, Ann, died at an early age.

DANIEL WHITBY, S.T.P. *Æt.* 71, prefixed to his "*Notes on the New Testament*," fol. E Knight p. M. Fr. Gucht sc.

Dr. Whitby, born at Rushden in Northamptonshire, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became a perpetual Fellow there. Dr. Ward, bishop of Salisbury, appointed him his chaplain; and, pleased with his great learning and abilities, collated him, in 1668, to the prebend of Yatesbury, in the cathedral of that see; and afterwards to that of Husborn and Burbash: he was also made chanter, and prebendary of Taunton-regis; with these he held the rectory of St. Edmund's in the city of Salisbury. Dr. Whitby wrote several works, but the most valuable is his "*Commentaries on the New Testament*:" one of the best books of the kind that has appeared. He imagined he should obtain a considerable sum for the copy, and waited upon the principal booksellers in London with it. Each gave him the same answer: "It was an hazardous undertaking;" and he was at last compelled to take the trifle offered by the first he had visited. The reason is obvious: they had heard of the work, and were prepared to treat with him about the price; for the exact sum had been settled in a "*Bookseller's CONGER*," as it is called. No man was more easily imposed upon: he knew just as much of the world as Lord Anson. Never was there a greater compound of learning and ignorance, sense and folly. He was unequal to himself even in literature: this obliged him, when young, to submit

to

to a retractation respecting his "Protestant Re-conciler;" and, in age, he espoused the opinions of Dr. Clarke respecting the divinity of Christ, contrary to his former strenuous orthodoxy. He died at the age of 88, March 24, 1725—6, having preached the day before, at St. Edmund's Church, *extempore*;—but his age ought to have forbade it. The memory of Dr. Whitby will ever deserve veneration, for his piety, learning, extensive charities, and affability of manners. His stature was under the middle size, and his person very lean.

WILLIAM LANCASTER, *fol. T. Murray p. G. Vertue sc.* 1718.

WILLIAM LANCASTER, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1727, and 1762.*

Dr. Lancaster, of humble birth, was a native of Bampton in Westmorland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He was master of Barton school, near Lowther, for some time; but marrying a daughter of Mr. Wilmer, of Sywell, Northamptonshire, related to Dr. Compton, bishop of London, he was appointed chaplain to his lordship, who gave him the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields. Attached to a collegiate life, he remained contented with the provostship of Queen's College, to which, from a Fellow, he had been elected, chiefly by the interest of his pupil, Dr. Smith: there he spent his leisure hours in superintending the buildings and improvements; and refused the bishoprick of St. David's, but accepted the office of vice chancellor, which he filled with great credit. For he was not only the scholar, but the gentleman: being one of those promising young men, fixed upon in the reign of Charles II. to travel, to qualify them for diplomatic, or other official capacities in the state; a plan suggested

by that enlightened statesman, Sir Joseph Williams. In the contest between the high and low church parties he sided with the former, and was one of Dr. Sacheverel's bail. Dr. Lancaster died at Oxford, February 4, 1716, of the gout in his stomach, but was brought, for sepulture, to the old church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Nothing written by him has been printed, except a sermon preached before the House of Commons; and his Latin speech upon presenting Dr. Jane, canon of Christchurch, as prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1689, in opposition to Dr. Tillotson. Let it ever be remembered, to the honour of Dr. Lancaster, that, however strenuous for the church triumphant, he was not less remarkable for his parental duty. Walking from St. Mary's in Oxford, well attended as vice chancellor, he saw his venerable parent, a plain peasant, on his way to visit him: he hastened to the old man, kneeled, and asked his blessing; thus proving that he merited his promotion in life.

THOMAS TURNER, S. T. P. *in the Oxford Almanack for 1758.*

Thomas Turner, successively scholar, fellow, and president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was one of the three sons of Dr. Thomas Turner, the ninth dean of Canterbury, who suffered much persecution from the rebels, in the reign of Charles I.; and died October 8, 1672, aged 81, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The dean's father, of the same names, was of Heckfield, Hants, and alderman and mayor of Reading. Dr. Thomas Turner, the subject of this article, was appointed archdeacon of Essex, president of his college in 1687, precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1689; also, one of the chaplains in
ordinary

ordinary to Charles II. He died April 30, 1714; and was buried in the chapel of his college, where there is a monument, with a long inscription, to his memory. Dr. Turner is deservedly celebrated as one of the most munificent benefactors to that laudable charity, the "Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the established Clergy," to which he bequeathed, for the purchase of freehold lands, the princely sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling. The money was laid out in an estate at Stow-Nine-Churches, near Daventry in Northamptonshire; in the church of which parish his trustees erected a handsome monument to his memory, of which there is a print engraved by Sturt. William Turner, of Trinity College, who received his degree of DD. with his brother, July 2, 1683, was archdeacon of Northumberland, and died before him, April 20, 1685, aged about 45; and was buried in St. Giles's Church in Oxford, near his wife's relations, the Bosworths; one of whom was an alderman of that city. Dr. Francis Turner, another brother, past in regular succession through the whole course of ecclesiastical preferments: for he was a scholar of Winchester, Fellow of New College in Oxford; then master of St. John's in the sister University; rector of Tharfield; a prebendary of St. Paul's; dean of Windsor; bishop of Rochester; and ultimately, bishop of Ely*; all which he forfeited for conscience sake, by refusing to take the oaths, on the Revolution, to the new sovereigns. He survived till 1700; and

* Prior, then a student in St. John's, the bishop's old college, addressed a copy of Latin verses, with a short epistle in the same language, to his lordship, on his translation to this see; which is printed among his posthumous works. It is a custom in the universities for the several colleges to address any of their members, that are promoted to a high dignity, in a congratulatory letter, under their common seal; and the practice formerly was, for the younger part of the society also to write honorary verses on such occasions.

was buried, at Tharsfield, like the humble pastor of his flock; not with episcopal pomp, under the "fretted vault" of a proud cathedral. The wife and mother of this numerous and exemplary family of divines, was Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, knt. secretary of state to King Charles I.

HUMPHREY HODY, S. T. D. et Græc. Prof. Oxon. *fol. Thomas Forster p. M. Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his "De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus."*

HUMPHREY HODY, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1738.

Dr. Humphrey Hody, son of the rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire, was born there, January 1, 1659, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he became Fellow; and was, successively, chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet, and to the archbishops Tillotson and Tenison. Besides those preferments, Dr. Hody obtained the rectory of Charte, near Canterbury; which he exchanged for that of St. Michael-Royal, and St. Martin's in the Vintry, London. In March, 1698—9, he was chosen Greek professor at Oxford; and, in 1704, obtained the archdeaconry of Oxford. When only 21 years of age he composed a Latin dissertation against Aristeus's "History of the Seventy Interpreters," which he printed at Oxford, 1685, in 8vo. This work produced some observations from Isaac Vossius, Canon of Windsor. His "Prolegomena to John Malela's Chronicle," occasioned an unpleasant controversy with the critic Bentley, whether the name should be Malela or Malclas; but the acrimony of the moment having subsided, the former *friends* became, at least, intimate *acquaintances*. The English translation of an ancient Greek manuscript, in the public library at Oxford, published at London, in 1691, under the title of "The Unreasonableness of a Separation

"Separation from the new Bishops," caused a controversy with the nonjuror, Mr. Dodwell; which produced several tracts upon a subject now, happily, buried in oblivion. Dr. Hody endeavoured earnestly to demonstrate his own fanciful theory of the resurrection of the human body entire; which he would willingly have proved an ancient, universal doctrine, derived from Noah, and founded on the revelation made to the antediluvian patriarchs: though traces of this idea are discoverable among the heathens, yet they are very different to the scriptural account of it. His last treatise "*De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus Versionibus Græcis, et Latinâ Vulgatâ*" was published, in folio, at Oxford, 1705; and he intended to have printed another, entitled "*De Græcis illustribus Linguae Græcæ literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus, eorum Vitis, Scriptis, et Elogiis, libri duo*;" but died before he could accomplish it. The public at length, however, received this work at the hands of Samuel Jebb, M.D. in 8vo. 1742, with a curious life of the author in Latin, chiefly compiled from a manuscript by the deceased, in the English language. This was thirty years after Dr. Hody's death, which happened January 20, 1706—7. He was buried in the antichapel at Wadham College, to which he was a generous benefactor; having founded therein ten exhibitions of ten pounds per annum each, for the study of the Hebrew and Greek languages. A wag wrote the following lines on Dr. Hody's attempts at poetry, which were very unsuccessful.

Of old, we read, there was nobody
 Made verses like to Humphry Hody;
 But now, each chandler knows full well
 That Lloyd* and Gardiner† bear the bell.

* Probably Head of a House.

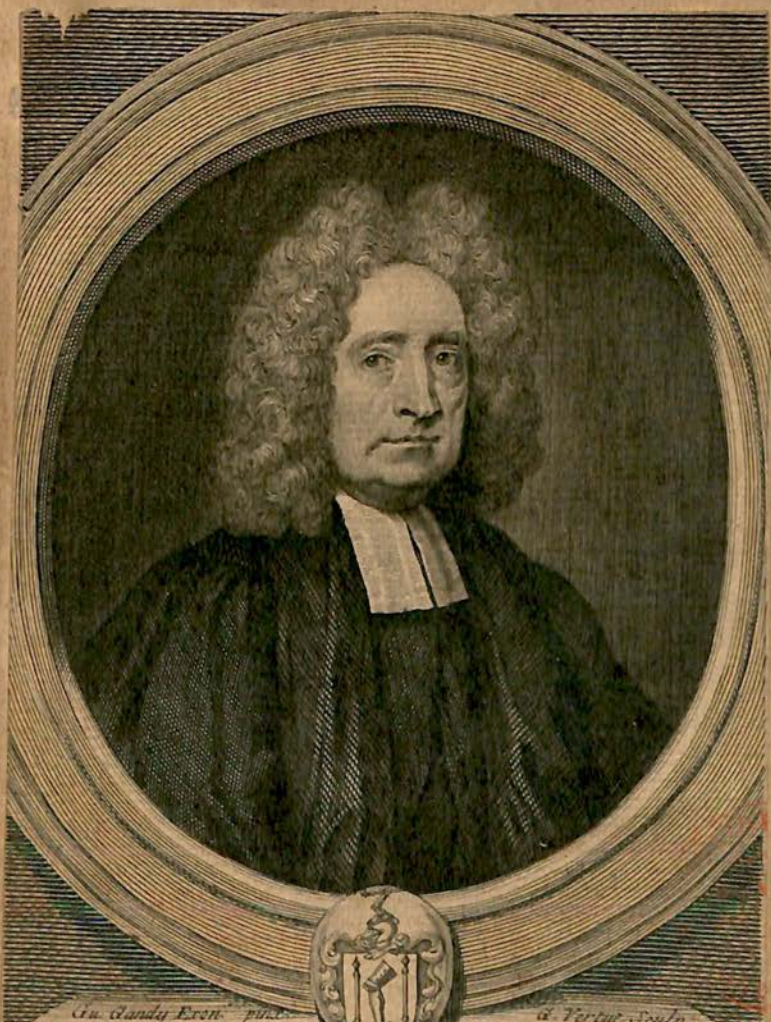
† Warden of All Souls.

JOHN GILBERT, Prebendary of Exeter, *G. Gandy p. Vertue sc. prefixed to his "Discourses," 1714, 8vo.*

Probably John Gilbert, of Hart Hall, Oxford, who received the degree of Master of Arts, June 24, 1680. He was (according to Wood) a minister at Peterborough, and author of "An Answer to the Bishop of Meaux's 'Exposition of the Catholic Faith;'" in which the errors of the Romish Church are detected, and the doctrines of the Church of England vindicated; to which is added "Reflections on his Pastoral Letter." In the catalogue of Vertue's Works he is styled "John Gilbert, canon of Exeter."

JOHN MILL D.D. *P. Berchet p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*
JOHN MILL, D.D. in the *Oxford Almanack* for 1747, *Vertue sc.*

Shapp, a village in Westmorland, had the honour of giving birth to this great ornament of the English church, in 1645; near which place his father, Mr. Thomas Mill, resided, at Banton or Bampton. Admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1661, he became a Fellow of it, an eminent tutor, and an admired and florid preacher. Dr. Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter, his fellow collegian, appointed him his chaplain, and presented him with a stall in Exeter Cathedral; and he succeeded Dr. Denton in the rectory of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire, on the presentation of his college. Dr. Mill was afterwards chaplain in ordinary to Charles II.; and, in 1687, he was elected principal of St. Edmund's Hall. By the recommendation of Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, Queen Ann gave him a prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral.



Gu. Claudi Exon. pinx.

A. Vertue Sculp.

IOHANNES GILBERT
*Ecclesiae Cathedralis Exon.
Canonicus Residentiarius.*

Cathedral. We are indebted to this divine for the grand folio edition of the New Testament in Greek. Dr. Fell, archbishop of Oxford, first promoted the undertaking; but that very excellent prelate died when only fifteen sheets had been worked off. Hurt, but not discouraged, at the design being laid aside by the bishop's executors, he refunded the money expended; and continued to devote himself to the superintendence of the work, for thirty years*. At length he had the happiness of seeing it completed; but died in a fortnight afterwards, of an apoplexy, June 23, 1707, aged 62, and was buried in the chancel of Blechingdon church. Dr. Mill's name will be conveyed to posterity with increasing honour. His knowledge of the Oriental languages was great: and his diligence, to render the sacred volumes as perfect as possible, deserves every praise.

THOMAS KNIPE, S.T.P. Prebend of Westminster, *mez. M. Dahl p. 1696; J. Smith sc. 1712.*

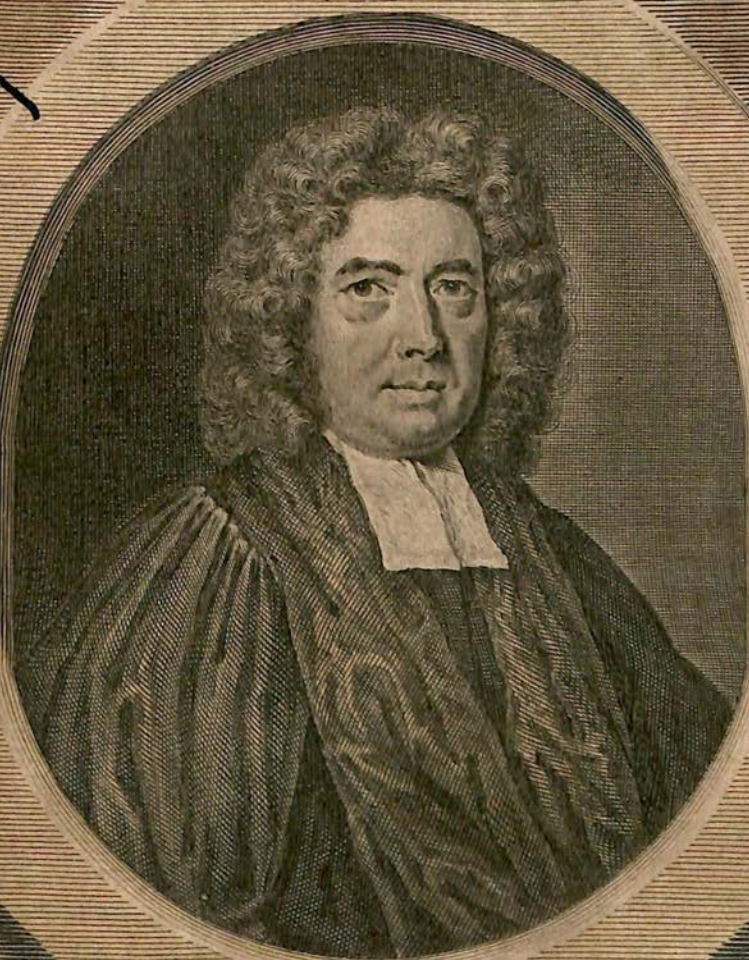
Dr. Knipe was under-master of Westminster School when Dr. Busby presided. He was not so much esteemed by that extraordinary man as his merit deserved; who probably thought he saw in him his successor, and might have felt a slight sense of jealousy. He certainly did succeed him; and, though inferior in abilities to Dr. Busby, was highly respectable. Dr. Knipe was actively engaged in the service of this great semi-

* He published a sermon, preached at St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in which he exposed the "heresy of women," in worshipping the mother of Christ; for, though every reverence and veneration is due to her, yet adoration is no where commanded; nor was ever heard of until the fourth century; nor any daily office instituted by the church, for a thousand years after the death of our Lord,

nary for fifty years; during the last sixteen of which, he sat there as head master; sending from it many youths, whom he had the happiness to see placed in the most important situations in the kingdom. It is shameful, almost, to record, that, for a life so employed, he was at last rewarded with a stall at Westminster, a few years only before his death, which was in the month of August, 1711, at the age of 73. He was buried in the cloisters, with his first wife, Ann, and five children; but there is a neat table monument, with a suitable inscription to his memory, in the south aisle of the church. His second, Alice, survived him. Dr. Lloyd informed Dr. Goodenough that he was author of "Grammatica Busbeciana, " auctior et emendatior; id est, Rudimentum " Grammaticæ Græco-Latinæ metricum, in usum " Scholæ Regiæ Westmonastriensis, Lond. 1766," though his name does not appear in the title; the merit of which Dr. G. had experienced.

RICHARD LUCAS, D.D. *prefixed to his* " *Sermons,*" 1710, 8vo. *J. Richardson p. G. Tr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Lucas, born in 1648, and educated at Oxford, was master of the free grammar school at Abergavenny. His oratorical powers introduced him to London, where he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman street; and lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1696, he was installed a prebendary of Westminster. He wrote "Practical Christianity," "An Enquiry after Happiness," several sermons, and a Latin translation of "The whole Duty of Man." This excellent person died June 29, 1715, aged 67; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Lucas, in his youth, had weak eyes; but, when of the middle age of life,



J. Richardson Pinx.

G. P. Gucke Sc.

RICHARD LUCAS D.D.

life, they quite failed: the "mind's eye," however, was perfect until the vital flame expired.

HUMPHRY GOWER, D.D. *fol. I. Fellows p. Virtue* sc. 1719.

Dr. Gower received much praise, and was greatly censured. The son of a rigid Presbyterian, he was checked for his free way of living at college; but, at his father's death, perceiving by his papers, that Dr. Tuckney, of the same political principles, had been the complainant, he resolved to adopt a contrary interest, and became a high-churchman, and a lofty tory. He had the singular honour of addressing Charles II. at Newmarket; and Queen Ann, at St. John's College, Cambridge: in the former he was accused of the greatest possible adulation. Dr. Gower had the address to obtain the entire confidence of Dr. Gunning, bishop of Ely, who procured him whatever he wished; and he had no trifling ambition. He was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Margaret professor; and a canon at Ely. That he was a man of great integrity, cannot be doubted. He died March 27, 1711, aged 74; and was buried in the college chapel, where there is a monument to his memory, which says, "Qui Collegium hoc per Annos Triginta et amplius strenue ac feliciter rexit." His reign, however, was so despotic; and his general demeanour so stiff and haughty, that his death was not very much regretted by the Fellows of the college*.

* The Doctor seems to have entertained high notions of his own consequence very early: for, in "the Life of Isaac Mills," who was his fellow student at St. John's, after due commendations of his scholarship and studious disposition, which procured him distinction and applause from his seniors, it is added, that either this commendation, or the natural bent of his temper, created in him such a pride, and staidness of deportment, as rendered him distasteful to, and hated by, all, as well as despised by some of his contemporaries.

Prior, the poet, one of the members of that society, and who had the honour, at a future day, of representing his sovereign, Queen Ann, at Paris, experienced greater affability from the haughty Lewis XIV. than from Dr. Gower, when he waited on him, on his return from one of his foreign employments. Prior, provoked at his *hauteur*, struck off the following epigram, in his way from the college to the Rose Inn, alluding to the Master's rudeness in not asking him to be seated during their conversation.

I *stood*, Sir, patient at your feet,
 Before your elbow chair;
 But make a bishop's throne your seat,
 I'll *kneel* before you there.
 One only thing can keep you down,
 For your great soul too mean;
 You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,
 Pay *homage* to the queen.

FITZHERBERT ADAMS, S.T.P. Rector of Lincoln College, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1733.

Dr. Adams, thirty-four years rector of Lincoln College, was deserving of every praise for the excellence and the simplicity of his life, the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and his extensive literature. Patronized by Nathaniel Baron Crew, of Stene, bishop of Durham, he successively occupied the sixth, tenth, and eleventh stalls, in the cathedral of that diocese; and held also the rectory of Washington. Dr. Adams was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, in 1695; and died there, June 27, 1719, aged 68; and was buried in the church of All-Saints. The more this liberal divine gained from,

from, the more he gave to the church. Having received 1500*l.* for the renewing of the lease of Twiford, he expended that sum in repairing and ornamenting the chapel of Lincoln College, and the rector's lodgings. He was a generous benefactor to All-Hallow's Church: and, by his will, devised 200*l.* to purchase a parsonage-house; and bequeathed his library to the college.

RICHARD FIDDES, B.D. *N. Pignè sc. prefixed to his "Divinity," 1718, fol.*

RICHARD FIDDES, S.S. Theol. Prof. *George Vertue sc. 1723, prefixed to his "Life of Wolsey," 1724, fol.*

Dr. Fiddes, a native of, and educated at, Oxford, was a learned and an accomplished clergyman. When rector of Halsham in the county of York, the music of his voice, and the gracefulness of his manners, assembled large congregations of the neighbouring inhabitants. Removing to the metropolis in 1712, Swift introduced him to that great patron of merit, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who, pleased with his attainments, appointed him one of his chaplains. Queen Ann gave him the chaplaincy of the garrison of Hull, and he might have hoped for considerable preferment; but the total change in politics deprived him of all future expectations, and he had recourse to his pen in consequence. We have his "Body of Divinity," "Annual Course of Sermons on Morality," his "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," and some other works. He had all the requisites for a valuable historian, if he had possessed the means of procuring the best information; the want of which he has supplied by flowing periods. We read whole pages, but gain no satisfaction: he forgot the adage, that "a great book is a great evil." He died July 8, 1725, aged

aged 54. Hearne informs us he was writing the "Life of Sir Thomas More;" and adds, "Certe
"dolendum non est, Fiddesium opus suum nun-
"quam absolvisse (morte nimirum præceptum)
"quippe qui in rebus theologicis magis esset
"versatus quam historicis."

JOHN EDWARDS, S.T.P. *G. Vertue sc. prefixed to his "Divinity," fol.*

JOHN EDWARDS, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. R. White, ad vivum.*

Dr. Edwards, born at Hertford, January 26, 1637, was sent to Merchant Taylor's School in London; and thence, in 1653, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he so distinguished himself, that, according to a tradition current there, Tillotson's auditory often deserted him to hear Edwards, then a rival preacher in that place. Of his abilities, his learning, and energy in the cause of religion, his "Theologia Reformata," and his remaining at Cambridge during the raging of the plague, are sufficient proofs; but his restlessness of temper, and gloomy view of the Scriptures, occasioned the loss of friends as often as he obtained them. He received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the university of Oxford, and refused St. Sepulchre's Church in London, two good livings in Norfolk, and preferment in the county of Gloucester; but, at length accepted St. Peter's Parish in Colchester, which he soon resigned, and went into Cambridgeshire again, that he might attack Mr. Locke, and Socinianism*. Dr. Edwards died in 1716,

* Dr. Edwards wrote "An Enquiry into four remarkable Texts," Cambridge, 1692, 8vo. "Of the Authority, Style, and Perfection of the Scriptures," London, 1693; "Thoughts concerning the Causes of Atheism, &c." London, 1695, 8vo. His "Theologia" was valued as a "Magazine of Divinity." His learning was considerable; and he was an admirable textuary, and a good critic; but Calvinism and violent whiggism made him many enemies. His work often led young divines into error: sometimes, in the morning, preaching Arminianism; and, in the afternoon, Calvinism.

and

and was buried at St. Andrew's in Cambridge. He left a widow, the niece of his first wife's former husband, and the relict of Mr. Lowe, an attorney of Cambridge. Tillotson and Locke, against whom he was so vehement, rise yearly in the public estimation; whilst his fame as gradually sinks. There is a manuscript life of him, written by himself, now in St. John's College, Cambridge.

ANTHONY HALL, S.T.P. *Vertue* sc.

Dr. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, was highly respected for his great worth, extensive learning, and uncommon knowledge in the old English language. To him we are indebted for Leland's editions of "Commentarii de Scripto-ribus Britannicis, 1709, 2 vol. 8vo." "Triveti Annales, 8vo. 1719." "Adami Murimuthensis Chronicon, Bostoni Speculum Cænobitarum, et Boltoni Hypercritica," 8vo. 1722. A "Life of Chaucer;" and "Hudson's Josephus;" which last he published after the Doctor's death, whose widow he married. He has been strangely mistaken by Lord Orford, who, in his catalogue of "Vertue's Engravings of the Clergy," enumerates the portrait of "Mr. Hall, (executed,) no name, arms." The above words certainly imply, that Mr. Hall, clergyman, suffered death as a criminal*.

* It is more strange that his lordship should have continued the error, (which probably originated thus,) in every edition of this catalogue: Vertue engraved (but without his name) two small oval portraits of John Hall, Esq. and the Rev. William Paul, as head-pieces to a half sheet containing their dying speeches at Tyburn; where they were both executed for high treason, on the 15th of July, 1710. Mr. Hall was a magistrate in Northumberland, and Mr. Paul had been vicar of a small parish in Leicestershire. He suffered in his canonicals; and their respective speeches, which were most outrageous against the existing government, were circulated by the Jacobites, who affected to call them martyrs in the cause, with great industry among their party; the prints are very uncommon.—Dr. Hall, who generally latinized his name to *Hallus*, which might, perhaps, have led to the mistake at first, is entirely omitted in the list of Vertue's Works.

In Bromley's Catalogue he is restored to his proper rank.

THOMAS WALKER, LLD. *sitting in his study, an open book on his knee; mez.*

Dr. Walker, a native of Assington in Suffolk, from a scholar, became under, and at length head-master, of the Charter-House School in London, where he long presided with honour to himself, and advantage to the institution. Under his eye commenced the friendship between Addison and Steele; an attachment which lasted through life, to their mutual honour, and the benefit of the public, in their united labours. On the north wall of the Charter-House chapel is a handsome marble tablet, with an elegant inscription to his memory, by Dr. John Davis, master of Queen's College, Cambridge*. Dr. Walker was as pious as learned; and excelled in the knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages†. He was born March 8, 1647; and died June 12, 1728, after fifty year's service in the school. His widow was buried near him; he left a family,

HENRY SACHEVEREL, D.D. with JOHN, ARCHBISHOP of YORK; HENRY, BISHOP of LONDON; NATHANIEL, BISHOP of DURHAM; THOMAS, BISHOP of ROCHESTER; GEORGE, BISHOP of BATH and WELLS; and WILLIAM, BISHOP of CHESTER. *Immobile Sarum.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *with a portrait of CHARLES I. under the oval.*

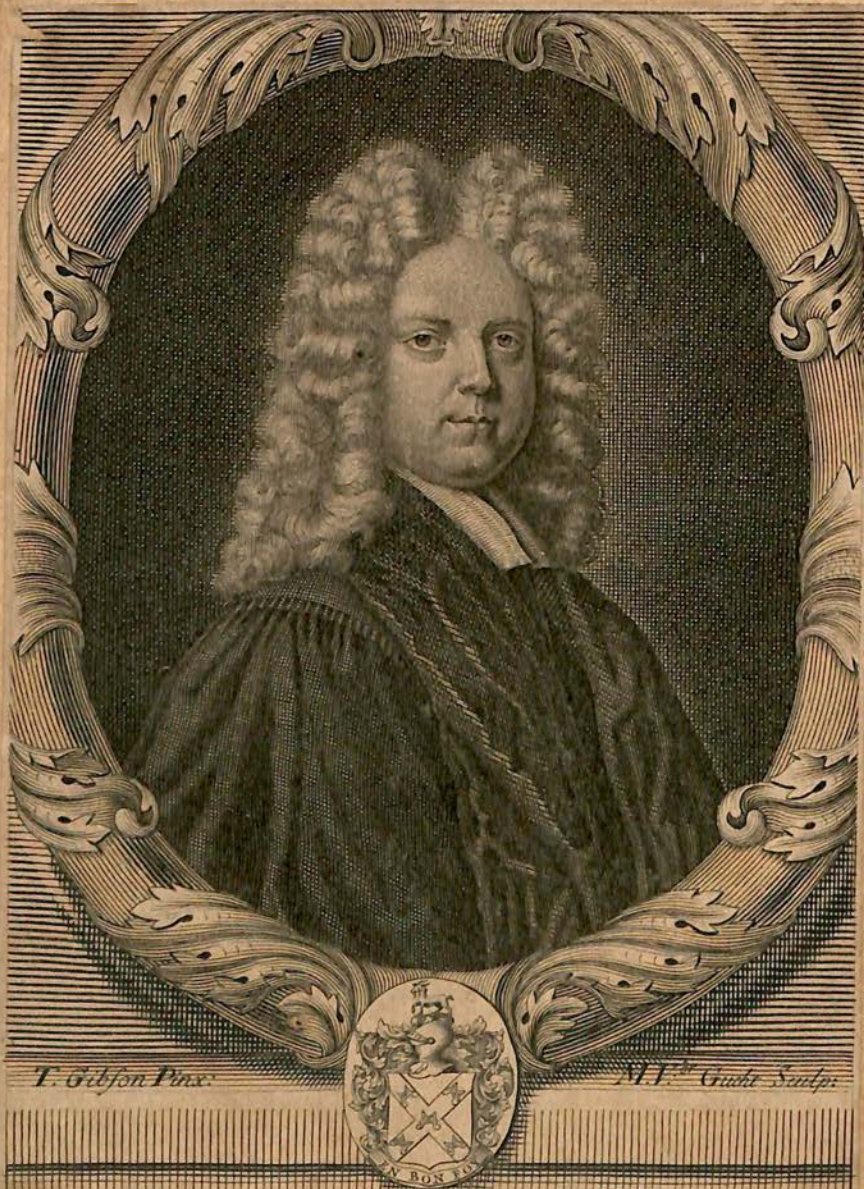
HENRY SACHEVEREL. .*Ft. 36, 1710. 4to. mez.*

* It may be seen, at length, in Malcoba's "Fondinium Redivivum," where there is a very interesting account of this noble foundation.

† From the volume that is represented in the print, "Ovid's Metamorphoses," we may presume he was as great an admirer of that book as Dr. Ralph Bathurst is known to have been in the hands of an *Archidiaconus* of the present day, we should rather had a *Lucretius*, a *Vogel*, or a *Horace*.



John Drapeantier



T. Gibson Pinx.

M.T. Gualt. Sculp.

Henricus Sacheverell D.D.

ANN. CLASS IV.

HENRY SACHEVEREL. D.D. 8vo. Gibson p. Vr.
Banc sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *Æt.* 36, fol. Thompson p. G.
Bickham sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, with FRANCIS HIGGINS and
PHILIP STUBBS, inscribed "The Three Pillars of the
Church;" *mez.* Faber sc. 1710.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* J. Cole sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, Vr. Gucht.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* Gibson p. A. Johnson sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, fol. S. Nicholls sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, prefixed to his "Tryal," 1710,
8vo. J. Nutting sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, fol. and 4to. *mez.* Gibson p.
T. Overton exc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* P. Schenck p.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* A. Russel p. 1710. J.
Smith sc.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, la. fol. A. Russel p. 1710.
Vertue sc. 1714.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, holding a picture of King
Charles I. fol.

A print of him, in the manner of Drapentier, has
been reduced, and called "HICKERINGHILL."

This person, who turned out, eventually, the
mere tool of a party, was a man of birth, hand-
some in person, and graceful in his manners;
and, in every respect, calculated for the idol of a
mob*. Addison, united with Steele, marched in

* It is a memorable circumstance, that he and Addison, who acted, after-
wards, such different parts upon the public stage of life, were, at the same
time, members of the same college, Magdalen, at Oxford. But the ill-under-
standing that is supposed to have existed between them, resting principally on this cir-
cumstance, and a similarity of names in the address of one of the poet's first
performances, has been lately found out to be a mistake*. Henry Sacheverel,
the friend of Addison, was a different person from his namesake, of Magda-
len; between whom and the poet there never was any other community than
the simple circumstance of their having been both, at one time, members of
the same society.

* See Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," last edition, article Addison.

the front of the whigs; and Sacheverel, in the van of the Tories. The first were true men; the latter, an automaton moved by political wires. His weak and intemperate sermons would have been harmless had they not been noticed. The whigs, with as little temper, and less judgment, prosecuted him for his assize sermon, preached at Derby; and for another, delivered at St. Paul's, November 5, 1709, in the most formal manner, by a parliamentary impeachment. A stranger would have supposed the fate of the empire depended on this prosecution: all business was suspended. Majesty sat as a private individual, to listen to this idle trial. The hangman burnt the sermons, and the mob set fire to the meeting-houses. The author was silenced for three years; and the populace, in revenge, made him the object of their adoration. His enemies triumphed, yet dared not venture abroad. He was disgraced by the legislature; but tens of thousands bent as lowly before him, as the Thibetians to the Grand Lama. He went on a tour of triumph through the country; and was received with splendid, respectful pomp, at every place he visited: magistrates, in their formalities, welcomed him into their corporations; and his guard of honour was, frequently, a thousand gentlemen on horseback. At Bridgenorth he was met by Mr. Creswell, at the head of four thousand horse; and the same number of persons on foot, wearing white knots edged with gold, and three leaves of gilt laurel in their hats. The hedges, for several miles, were dressed with garlands of flowers; and the steeples covered with flags. In this manner he passed through Warwick, Birmingham, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury, on his way to his Welch living, with a cavalcade better suited to a prince than a priest. Ridiculous as this farce was, it did some good; as
it

it kept up the respect due to the national church, by engaging the voice of the people at large in its favour; and discouraging any attempts to lower or innovate upon it, in the smallest degree. After the three years suspension had expired, a printer gave him 100*l.* for his first sermon; and the House of Commons, *his prosecutors*, ordered him to preach before them; thanked him for his discourse; and he was presented to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Had the ministry remained in power, he might, probably, have been honoured with a mitré. Besides sermons, he was the author of "*Carmen in obitum Mariæ Reginae*," in the "*Mus. Angl.*" and a translation from "*Virgil's Georgics*," in "*Tonson's Miscellanies*." His private life is said to have been directly the reverse of his public: in the former he was amiable. Such was his celebrity at one time, that artists emulated each other who should best pourtray him. A painter valued himself much on a whole-length portrait he had painted of him, because a child of four years of age mistook it for the Doctor himself, and took off his hat to make a bow to him. But all these memorials of the Doctor were not panegyrical; satire had its share therein. Many of both sorts are to be met with in the portfolios of the curious. Mr. Granger speaks of some representation of him in silver, probably a small bust or medallion, in the possession of his friend, Mr. Merrick. Whatever other good the Doctor obtained from his prosecution, he certainly profited by experience: for, saturated with popularity, he continued, for the rest of his life, to discharge the duties of his function regularly, and without further effort to rise in his profession. His death is recorded in the "*Historical Register*," June 5,

1724, in the common way, without any particular observations either of eulogy or blame.

JOHN ERNEST GRABE, *in Zimmerin Icon.*

John Ernest Grabe, professor of the Oriental languages, was a native of Königsberg in Prussia, whose Septuagint from the Alexandrian manuscript, will evince his extensive erudition, diligence, and accuracy. His father, Martin Sylvester Grabe, was professor of divinity and history at Königsberg, where Ernest might have obtained great preferment; but a dislike to Lutheranism induced him to leave his country in 1695. Well recommended to William III. that monarch, at the head of the Protestant interest, and the patron of religious, as well as civil liberty, received him graciously, and gave him a pension of 100*l.* per annum. He obtained priest's orders in the established church; but resided chiefly in Oxford, as well for the convenience of the Bodleian Library, as for the society of literary men in the university. That body presented him with the degree of D.D. which Dr. Smalridge accompanied by a handsome, but just eulogium. He afterwards wrote the life of this great foreign scholar, who died November 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at St. Pancras; but Lord Oxford, the patron of literature, erected a monument for him in Westminster Abbey, with his effigies, clerically habited, sitting upon a sarcophagus; holding a pen in one hand, and a book in the other. It is well known that he received the sacrament from a priest of our national church, just before his death; and that circumstance will refute an idle story of his turning Roman Catholic. It is true he took the Lord's Supper privately; and it seemed most proper he should do so, as he was going

going to his Saviour as his disciple, not as a controversialist. Mr. Humphry Wanley has left a note upon his Septuagint, declarative of the author's judgment, diligence, and accuracy. He published also "Spicilegium S.S. Patrum," or the "Lesser Works of the Fathers and Heretics of the three first Centuries;" and an edition of "Justin Martyr's first Apology;" the "Works of Irenæus," "Bishop Bull's Works;" and a tract, called "Whiston's Doctrine of the Apostolical Constitutions," written in English. After his death, a Greek liturgy, and a "Treatise on the Eucharist," were published; both written by him.

PETER NEWCOME, M.A. 8vo, *Virtue sc.*

Peter Newcome was son of the Rev. Henry Newcome, A.M. of Manchester; and, for more than twenty years vicar of Aldenham in Hertfordshire; and, for thirty-five, vicar of Hackney in Middlesex. He died October 5, 1738, aged 82, and was buried in the cemetery of the old church. Mr. Newcome was author of "A Course of Catechetical Sermons for the whole Year," in two volumes 8vo. and several single ones. By Ann, daughter of Eustace Hooke, of Hooke in Hants, Esq. he had twelve children; of whom four sons and two daughters survived him. Their mother died August 17, 1726, aged 65. Henry, one of the sons, married a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland, in 1714, and succeeded to his school at Hackney; lately superintended by Mr. Richard Newcome, his grandson. This school has flourished near a century; and, every third year, dramatic performances are exhibited, which have gained great celebrity. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, the sons of the

K 2

bishop

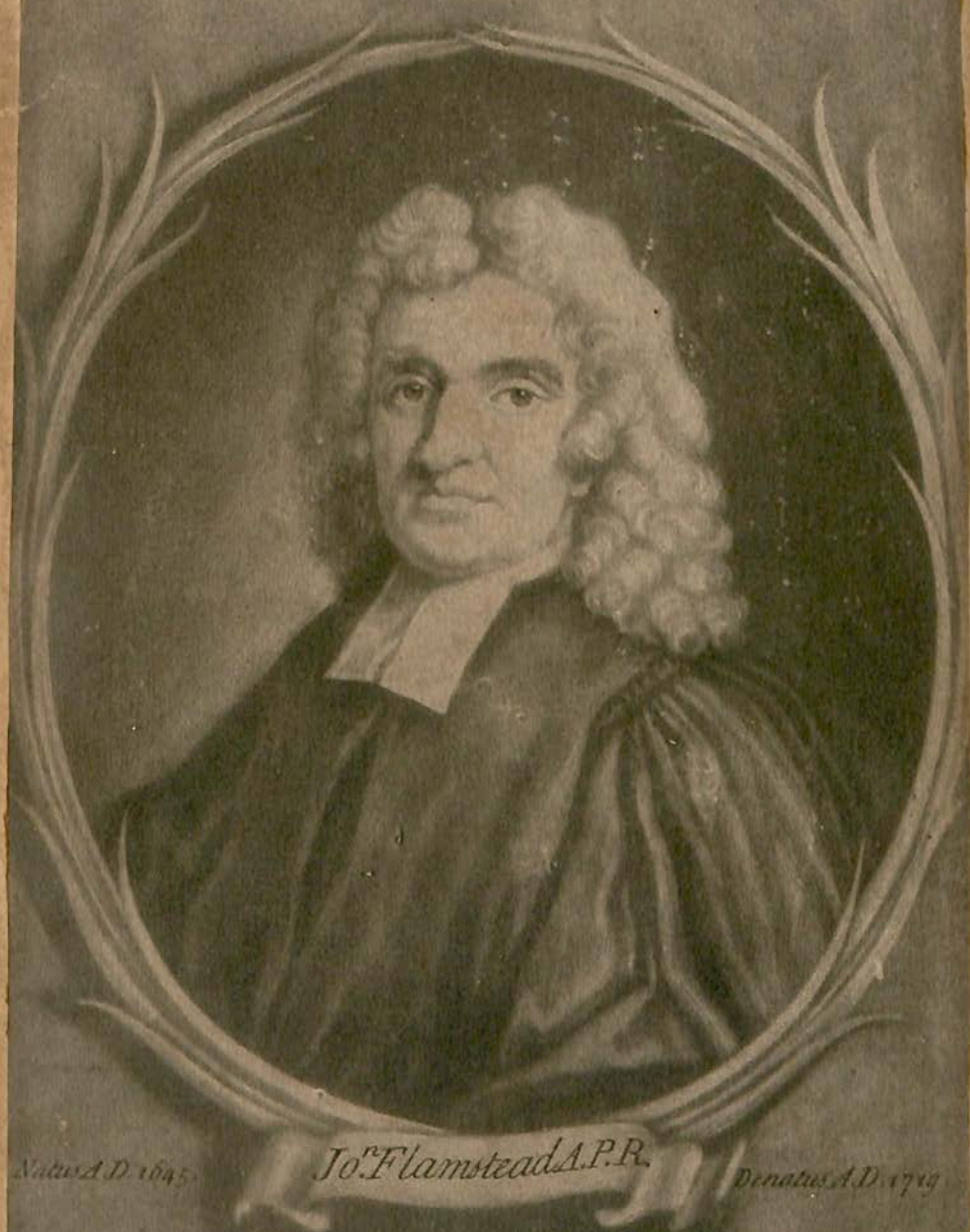
bishop of Winchester, were educated there, and distinguished themselves; particularly the latter, in the character of Phocylas, in the Siege of Damascus. As Benjamin was the dramatic writer, we might have supposed he would have borne away the palm: but writing and acting are seldom united with excellence, in the same person.

JOHN FLAMSTEED, *fol. T. Gibson p. 1712; G. Vertue sc. 1721.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED. *mcs.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED, *in the print with SIR ISAAC NEWTON.*

The Rev. John Flamsteed, one of the greatest astronomers that Europe produced in the seventeenth century, was born August 19, 1646, and was the son of Mr. Stephen Flamsteed, of Denby in Derbyshire, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Spateman, a tradesman of Derby. In his youth he suffered much from a complication of disorders, in consequence of which he was taken from Derbyschool; when Sacrobosco's *de Sphæra* being placed in his hands, his genius for astronomy was discovered: but his attention was not so entirely turned to that science, as to prevent his obtaining much civil and religious knowledge. From that time he was left to his own discretion, though not more than sixteen years of age. His mother died when he was only two years old, but his father treated him with the indulgence of a fond parent; and was weak enough to take him to Ireland, that Greatrakes might "stroke" him; that fanciful man having possessed himself and the world with an idea, that, by "stroking" he could heal all disorders. The young astronomer, however, received no benefit from the operation. Mr. Flamsteed's discoveries were soon known to the



Natus A.D. 1645

Jo. Flamsteed A.P.R.

Denatus A.D. 1719

the public, and attracted general attention. Friends offered him books, and other assistance; the Royal Society received his papers, and published them, as meriting the highest regard; but, modest and unassuming, he seemed more surprised at what he judged an honour done him, than elated with an idea of superiority. His father, pleased with a correspondence between him and men of science, recommended him to go to London, that he might be personally acquainted with these illustrious characters. He met with the reception his merit deserved: and, at Cambridge he was received by Dr. Isaac Barrow; Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton; and others, with peculiar regard. Charles II. who was an excellent judge of science, so justly valued his wonderful knowledge, that he patronized him. Too sickly to attend a university, yet desirous of taking holy orders, Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. His friend, Sir Jonas Moore, much wished to engage him as private tutor to his son; but, as that youth was weak and vicious, even Sir Jonas did not greatly urge it, and he was otherwise disposed of. So far from resenting Mr. Flamsteed's declining the task, he obtained for him the appointment of astronomer royal, with a yearly salary of 100*l.* payable from the Ordnance Office, and commencing from the preceding Michaelmas. He was immediately after ordained, at Ely-house, by Bishop Gunning, who, though partial to the old philosophy, ever treated him with peculiar regard. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built, in 1675, for his use, and thence acquired the name of Flamsteed-house. The occasion of this national establishment deserves notice. The Sieur de Pierre pledged himself, in the presence of Charles II. to discover the longitude by the moon's distance

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from

from a star. Several learned astronomers were ordered to attend, and the observatory was built; when Flamsteed proved the absurdity, and showed that Tycho's tables of the fixed stars were erroneous. Moderate in all his desires, (except the love of science,) he accepted the small living of Burstow, near Blechingly in Surry, which he held till his death, without any other promotion. He married, but had no issue; and died December 31, 1719, of a strangury; universally esteemed as a good, a wise, and an amiable man. He was buried at Burstow, January 12, 1719—20. Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Flamsteed were as remarkable for their modesty, as they were eminent for their vast knowledge. His "Doctrine of the Sphere" was published in 1681, in a posthumous work of his friend and patron, Sir Jonas Moore, entitled "A New System of Mathematics." His "Historia Cœlestis Britannica," in 1725, in three volumes. In his British Catalogue of the fixed stars, he mentions double the number in Helvelius, giving their longitude, latitude, right ascension, and distance from the pole, together with the variation of right ascension and declination; whilst the longitude increases a degree. This, with most of his observations, were printed, in an elegant type, on a fine paper, partly at the expence of Prince George, of Denmark, consort to Queen Ann. It is greatly to Flamsteed's credit, that he brought into disrepute the silly study of astrology, which the wisest men, as well as the most ignorant, had pursued with a strange partiality, for more than two centuries. There is a portrait of Flamsteed in Greenwich Hospital.

JOHN HARRIS, S.T.P. and F.R.S. *A. Russel p. G. Vertue sc.* 1719, prefixed to his "*History of Kent*," 1719.

JOHN HARRIS, *Æt.* 37. prefixed to his "*Lexicon Technicum*," small folio. *R. White delin. G. White sc. Æt.* 37, altered to 40.

It is presumed that Dr. Harris was of the University of Cambridge. Of his descent I could never obtain any particulars, though I have taken much pains, as he was my predecessor, and as I have written the history of Barming. The arms he bore were those of the Harris, Baronets, of Tong Castle in Shropshire. His preferments were considerable: for he had the rectory of Barming, which he resigned for St. Mildred, Bread-street, London; the perpetual curacy of Stroud, near Rochester; and a stall in Rochester Cathedral. Besides several single sermons, he published a "Collection of Voyages and Travels, with a number of Engravings:" this has been reprinted. First volume of a "*History of Kent*," which made its appearance just before his death, a most inaccurate work; but his "*Lexicon Technicum*" is the best book of the kind in Europe. He also published, in 1697, a "*Treatise on the Theory of the Earth*." A "*Treatise on Algebra*," in 1702. A "*Translation of Pardie's Geometry into English*:" the 7th edition, in 12mo. of this, was printed in 1734; and "*Astronomical Dialogues*:" the third edition of this appeared in 1795. Dr. Harris was, undoubtedly, a man of abilities, but ever involved in distress, from the most marked imprudence. He died September 7, 1719, at the seat of the widow of his friend and patron, the benevolent Benjamin Godfrey, Esq. of Norton-Court; at whose expence he was buried at Norton, without any memorial. Dr. Harris was much distinguished

distinguished as a fellow, vice-president, and secretary of the Royal Society.

THOMAS WOOD, LL.D. Rector of Hardwick, Bucks, *M. Vr. Gucht*, prefixed to his "*Institute of the Laws of England*," fol. 1724.

Dr. Wood, a relation of the Oxford Antiquary, was a student at New College, Oxford, and is known as the author of the "*Institute of the Laws of England*." He is commended by Judge Blackstone, in the preface to his great work, the "*Commentaries*," as one of those who have "*laboured*" to reduce our laws to a system. Dr. Wood wrote an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "*An Appendix to the Life of Bishop Seth Ward*," severely censuring the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, in his *Life of Dr. Ward*; and for the liberties he had taken with his cousin, Anthony Wood.

EDMOND HICKERINGILL, *Æt.* 76, 1706. *S. Tull p. I. Nutting sc.*

His horoscope was qualify'd,
By Mars and Mercury dignify'd.

EDMOND HICKERINGILL, *altered from Sachcverel.*

Edmond Hickeringill, a clergyman descended from an Essex family, cannot be considered as an ornament to the established church. We may suppose he gained, by his connections, preferments, to which, from his notions in ecclesiastical matters, he could never have pretended. He obtained the vicarage of Boxted in Essex, October 22, 1662, which he resigned December 12, 1664; but, the rectory of All Saints in Colchester, (to which he was presented the day after he had received Boxted,) he retained. He resigned the latter, fearful of losing one, if not both, as he had

had procured no dispensations; but, his fears still prevailing, he obtained a presentation to pass the great seal for All Saints, to which he was instituted again, December 31, 1662. January 20, 1691—2, he was instituted to Finginghoe in the same county; but, his spirits failing again in 1705, he divested himself of it, for fear of being obliged to vacate his living at Colchester, which he held till his death, in 1708. He had been episcopally and publicly ordained, but always acted as if he despised the office.

THOMAS DYCHE, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht sc. this has been since inscribed, ELISHA COLES.*

THOMAS DYCHE, prefixed to his "*Spelling Book,*" J. Nutting sc.

The Rev. Thomas Dyche, curate of Bow, well known for his *Spelling Book* and *Dictionary*, died in 1719. Few authors have had equal celebrity: none, perhaps, have contributed more to the emolument of booksellers, and the advantage of literature, though in an humble walk of authorship.

ISAAC MILLES, of Highclear, Hants, fol. *Vertue sc. rare.*

Isaac Milles, born September 19, 1638, at Cockfield, near Bury, in Suffolk, was the youngest of eleven children of Mr. Thomas Milles, of that place; all of whom he bred up, and, by his prudence and good management, placed out comfortably in the world. After his education at Bury School he went to St. John's College in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in Arts; and going into orders, he was, successively, curate of Barley, under the very learned Dr. Joseph Beaumont;

Beaumont; vicar of Wiccomb; and lastly, rector of Highclear, a small village in Hampshire, where he ever after constantly resided, in the most exemplary exercise of his function, for the long space of near forty years, till his death, in July 1720, at the age of 82. He was buried in the chancel of his own church, under a black marble stone, on which is a long inscription to the memory of himself and wife. In the Register, also, very full and honourable mention is made of him. This divine possessed such strength of mind, and goodness of heart, that Archbishop Tillotson declared, when he was introduced to him, by his friend, Sir Edward Atkyns, that he could discern, from the little conversation which had passed, there was an "openness and clearness, a civility and obligingness of deportment" in him, he had never found in any other man. He was father of several children; one of whom, Thomas Milles, became bishop of Waterford, who, with filial piety, published an account of his life, in 8vo. 1721; and also erected a handsome monument to his memory, with a suitable inscription, in the church at Highclear.

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. 4to. mcz.

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1749.

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. from an original picture by Dyng, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford; S. Harding, del. E. Harding, jun. sc. 1796, in the "*Biographical Mirror*," Vol. II.

The Rev. Josiah Pullen, long remembered by the familiar appellation of Joe Pullen, was an experienced tutor of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, of which he was vice-principal fifty-seven years; where that eminent naturalist, and topographical antiquary,

antiquary, Dr. Robert Plot, was some time his pupil. Dr. Pudsey, Fellow of Magdalen College, and Pullen, were constant walking companions; but Dr. Pudsey, though the elder pedestrian, lived the longest, and died May 29, 1721, aged near 100 years; but Pullen died December 31, 1714, aged only 84, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, of which he had been pastor thirty-nine years. The likeness of him, in the print of Magdalen Hall, is a good one. Mr. Pullen was an excellent logician, but quite uninformed as to the modes of common life. Many odd stories of this strange character, who was remarkable for simplicity of manners and absence of mind, are still current in the university, and serve, occasionally, to promote the hilarity of "a common room."

BENJAMIN PRATT, *mcx. J. Simon sc.*

Of this clergyman I have been able to learn no more, than that Mr. Bromley says he died in the year 1715.

JOHN NEWTE, Rector of Tiverton, *prefixed to his "Discourses on Tythes," 1696, 1711, 8vo. Thomas Foster p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Newtes have long been most respectable inhabitants of Tiverton. Henry Newte, Gent. grandfather to this divine, resided there; and his father, the Rev. Richard Newte, was rector of the parish from 1641 till his death, in 1678, except during the interregnum; and was learned not only in the dead, but living languages; improved by travel, and every way accomplished. He died chaplain to Charles II. The Rev. John Newte, the subject of this article, succeeded him in the rectory

rectory of Tiverton, or portion of Tidcombe, February 15, 1679; and in the rectory or portion of Pitt, March 11, 1680. He was educated at Blundel's School, and thence sent to Baliol College, of which he became a Fellow. Tiverton is much indebted to him for his liberality; and his exertions caused the erection of the organ in St. Peter's Church; besides which, he rebuilt the battlements*, with other repairs and ornaments. He increased the communion plate of Cove Chapel; and contributed much towards building St George's Chapel in Tiverton; the first stone of which he laid December 1, 1714. If he was not so universal a scholar as his father, he was, at least, a very able and respectable clergyman; being a "diligent and faithful pastor, a strenuous assserter of the rights and dues of the church, and tender father and defender of the poor and oppressed." His piety, virtues, liberality, and hospitality, procured him the general esteem and regard of the town, where he died, March 7, 1716, after a lingering illness; which he bore with patience, and closed with cheerfulness. His remains were interred in the chancel, near those of his father, where those of his son, Samuel Newte, A.M. rector of Tidcombe, were deposited, who died February 18, 1781, aged 63; part of whose epitaph is,

Far hence be flattery; but impartial truth,
Her honest judgment shall to time consign.
Let emulation read, without a sigh—
Ne'er spake religion from a voice like thine.

* On the several battlements of Tiverton Church are these inscriptions,

<i>Primo</i>	<i>Dabis et aggressu</i>	<i>Pugilem claverat</i>	<i>Dom. H.P.S.</i>
<i>Querite</i>	<i>Sacr. Legis</i>	<i>In verbo tuo Spes mea</i>	<i>John Newte</i>
<i>Regnum</i>	<i>Neo F. to</i>	<i>Resurgamus</i>	<i>Hujus Ecclesie</i>
<i>Colorum</i>	<i>Memento quatuor novissima.</i>	<i>Vincenti dabit.</i>	<i>Rector 1709.</i>

Warmed

Warmed with suffering, the Newtes were vehemently loyal. Mr. Newte, whose portrait introduces this sketch, preached a sermon, now remaining in manuscript, in 1685, when a detachment of the Duke of Monmouth's army was hourly expected at Tiverton; and strongly inculcated the duty of passive obedience and non-resistance. A circumstance remembered after the Revolution, by those who, we may suppose, were greater friends to it than he was. His father published, at least, two sermons; of him we have some occasional sermons, and the above discourse on Tythes.

CLEMENT ELLIS, M.A., *Æt.* 68, *prefixed to his* "Discourses on the Parables," 1704, 12mo.

Clement Ellis, of Queen's College, Oxford, distinguished himself, with Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Williamson, in writing an English epitaph, or elegy, on the death of the pious and learned Launcelot Dawes, prebendary of Carlisle. Mr. Ellis was a prebendary of the church of Southwell in Nottinghamshire, and died in 1700, aged 68 years.

JOSEPH STANDEN, 1710, *mex. J. Wills, (ad vivum) scarce.*

Probably this divine was a descendant of Anthony Standen, Esq. cupbearer to Henry, King of Scotland, and sworn servant to his son, James I. of Great Britain, who died March 10, in his 71st year. He is described as a man of great worth, on his monument in East Moulsey Church, Surry, erected by his widow, who, after much experience of the various state of human things, marrying, bequeathed himself to a private and quiet life.

THEOPHILUS

THEOPHILUS DORRINGTON, *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1703, 8vo. G. Franck p. Boultats sc.

Theophilus Dorrington, author of "Observations concerning the present State of Religion in the Romish Church, with some Reflections upon them; made in a Journey through some Provinces in Germany, in the year 1698: as also some Account of what seemed most remarkable in those Countries." I believe he published other works upon religious subjects. He was inducted, November, 1698, to the rectory of Wittersham in Kent, and died in 1716. The living is in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, and is one of the best parochial preferments in the patronage of that see. Mr. Granger calls him M.A. but Mr. Hasted does not give him any academical degree.

NONJURING CLERGYMEN.

JEREMIAH COLLIER, *mez. E. Lilly p. W, Fathorne sc.*

JEREMIAH COLLIER, *prefixed to his "Translation of Antoninus,"* 1708, 8vo. G. Vr. Gucht sc.

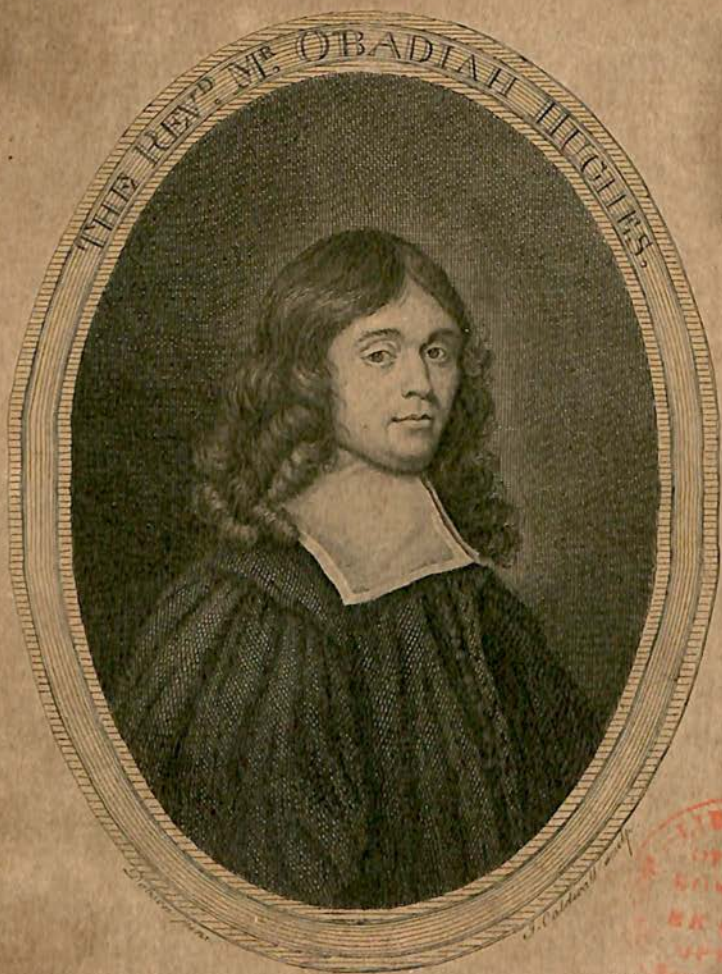
JEREMIAH COLLIER, *prefixed to his "Dictionary,"* 1701, fol. R. White sc, 1700.

Few literary men have passed so busy a life as Mr. Collier. The son and grandson of a clergyman, he was dedicated, at an early age, to the church. Mr. Collier was born at Qui in Cambridgeshire, Sept. 23, 1651, and educated, by his father at Ipswich. When eighteen years of age, he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge: but, though paternally and maternally of good descent, his father was unable to do more for him than enter him

him as a poor scholar. After obtaining orders he seemed in a fair way for preferment, as his learning was very considerable, and his genius lively and entertaining. The Countess Dowager of Dorset appointed him her chaplain, but he left Knowle for the rectory of Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury, which he held for six years; and resigned it, in 1685, for the lectureship of Gray's Inn, London. When the Revolution occurred he was the first clergyman who dared to write openly against it: imprisonment followed. His conduct in confinement showed his daring spirit, in refusing every compromise with what he thought his duty. After the conviction of Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, for an attempt to assassinate King William, he attended them to the scaffold, with Messrs. Cook and Snatt, two nonjuring clergymen, who, laying their hands upon their heads, publicly absolved them; an act that even his own party condemned. Refusing to give bail for those insults to government, he was outlawed, but not seized when he left his asylum. Happily for himself he possessed great internal resources; and he wrote a variety of miscellaneous tracts, which were well received. The immorality of the stage next engaged his attention. To attack the favourite amusements of the public was a task which required a bold and daring pen. The wits opposed him; but he disarmed ridicule, and became triumphant. Congreve particularly felt his correction*. Collier wrote a dictionary, in the

* An ingenious writer has given us an interesting, although imaginary, dialogue between Collier and Congreve, on the subject of this famous controversy; in which the characters are well supported, and the arguments and concessions of the two disputants such as might fairly be presumed to have taken place, in the temperate discussion of the subject, at the distance of threescore years from the time when it was first agitated. See "New Dialogues of the Dead," printed for Messrs. Dodsley, London, 1762, octavo. Anon. [By the late Rev. William Weston, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.]

manner of Moreri; but his translation of "Marcus Antoninus" was, to use his own expression, "be-colliered." His "Church History" is tinctured with his own prejudices; and his religious and political zeal never abated. Queen Ann would have preferred him in the national church, but he refused her overtures; and received consecrations, in 1713, as a nonjuring bishop, from the hands of Dr. George Hicks, the nonjuring suffragan of Thetford, who had been so consecrated by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Mr. Collier died April 26, 1726, after suffering greatly, at intervals, from the stone, for many years; and was buried in St. Pancras Churchyard, near London. His labours were always well meant; and, it is certain that, as a censor, he did much good. The learned and the pious of Europe bore witness to his merit as a writer; and his contemporaries and posterity unite in commending him as an excellent Christian, who sacrificed every thing to that which he thought his duty; but it is to be lamented that there should prevail such narrowness of mind in many good men, as if there were only one mansion in our common Father's house. Collier was enabled to write with the greater ease to himself, because he was accustomed "to cool after a folio." His pen preserved him from that extremity of want which some of his nonjuring brethren felt. "A gentleman on seeing a clergyman, who, he knew, had once been of that description, in a better gown and cassock than ordinary, asked him, if he had swallowed the oaths; 'Yes,' said he, 'I have; but I staid until I had nothing else to swallow.'"



From an original Picture in the possession of Mr. Maundy

SAMUEL BOURN, of Bolton, Lanc. *Æt.* 72.
M. Fr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1722,
 8vo.

It is probable that this clergyman was son of Emanuel Bourn, a native of Northamptonshire, the highly-valued pastor of Ashover, Derbyshire, afterwards lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London; but, conforming at the Restoration, he became rector of Waltham in Leicestershire. He wrote sermons, and on other religious subjects; as well as, "A golden Chaine of Directions, with twenty gold Linkes of Love, to preserve Love firme between Husband and Wife," London, 12mo. 1609, dedicated to his patron, John, Lord Roos. This book, very rarely to be met with, is almost forgotten, and many of the links, I fear, are lost.

NONCONFORMISTS.

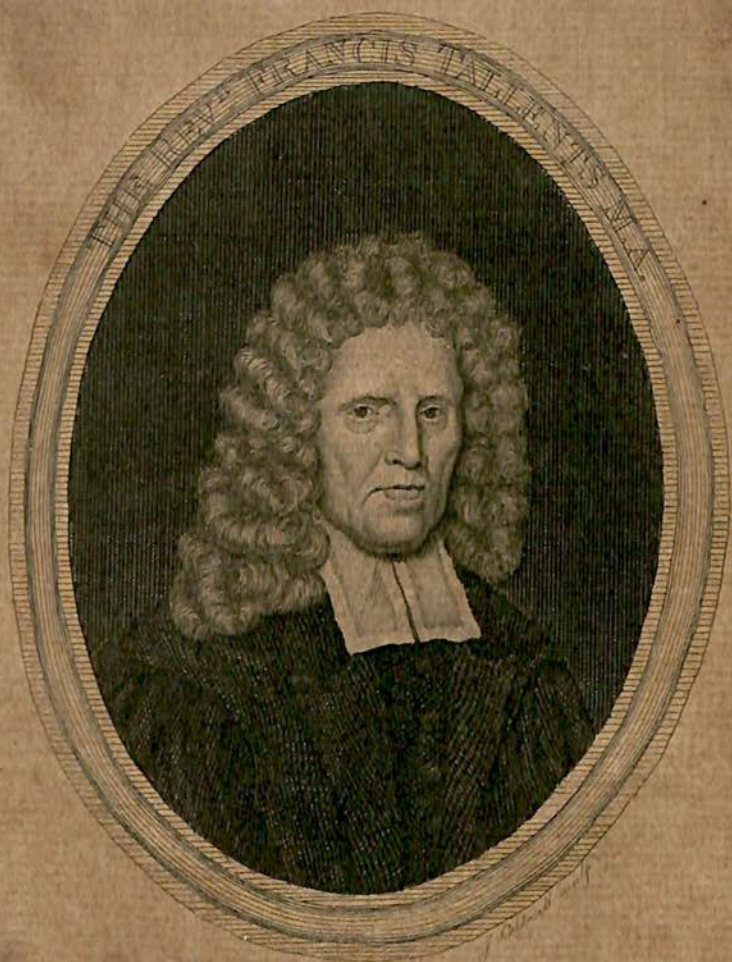
OBADIAH HUGHES, 8vo. D.D. *W. Dobson p. Caldwell* sc. in the "Nonconformist's Memorial."

Obadiah Hughes, son of Mr. George Hughes, (both nonconformists,) was born in 1662. He was ejected when studying at Christ's Church, Oxford, and ready to take the degree of M.A.; and though his father was deprived of his church at Plymouth, and imprisoned for his religious sentiments, yet, undismayed, he was ordained to the ministry in 1670. He resided for some time after at Plymouth; but was invited to London, and chosen pastor of a considerable part of Mr. Well's congregation, over which he presided with "great diligence and fidelity." Some severities drove him to Enfield, where he continued to preach, until prevented by an asthma, that at

length proved fatal to him, in January 24, 1703—4, in the 65th year of his age. His last moments were distinguished by that patience and resignation with which he had borne a long illness. Mr. Howe married his sister. Two sons of his were also nonconformist preachers: one at Canterbury, the other at Ware. One of the sons is well known as a writer.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, D.D. *in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," J. Caldwell sc.*

Dr. Williams was born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, about 1644; and, by great natural abilities, and uncommon application, was found qualified for the ministry at a very early age. Having loved serious religion from his youth, he entered upon a public discharge of the duties of it, in 1662. He preached for a few years in different places in England, but under such discouragements, as made a removal to another kingdom very desirable to him; and he gladly accepted the unexpected offer of going to Ireland, as chaplain to the Countess of Meath. He married happily, and advantageously, in that country; and, for near twenty years, exercised his pastoral office in Dublin, with great reputation and success. But his situation there becoming unsafe, from the prevailing influence, at that time, of a popish administration, he returned to London, in 1687; where he continued to reside, and preach to different congregations, as successor to Mr. Oakes and Mr. Baxter, till the time of his death, in January, 1716, at the age of 72. He was buried at Bunhill-fields. There is a long inscription in Latin, to his praise, engraved on his tomb; but the noblest memorial of his fame is his Library in Redcross-street, Cripplegate; a handsome building,



From an original picture in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Owen

ing, and furnished with a very copious and valuable collection of books, for the use of the Dissenting Ministers in the city of London; a counterpart to that at Sion College, established for the parochial clergy of the church of England, within the same limits.

FRANCIS TALLENTS, M.A. in the "*Nonconformist's Memorial*," J. Caldwell sc.

The Rev. Francis Tallents, born at Plesley, near Chesterfield, in November, 1619, received his education at Mansfield, Newark, Peter-house, and Magdalen College, Cambridge. At his return from the tour of Europe, in which he had accompanied the sons of the Earl of Suffolk, he became Fellow, Senior Fellow, and finally, President, of Magdalen College; and was ordained in London, November 29, 1648, by the third Classical Presbytery in the province of London. Leaving the university in 1652, he resided at Shrewsbury, where he preached in St. Mary's Church; which he lost at the Restoration, by refusing to conform. In 1670 he again went to the continent, as travelling tutor to Mr. Boscawen and Mr. Hampden; and had the misfortune to lose the former, by the small-pox, at Strasburgh. On his return, in 1673, he went to Shrewsbury, and preached to a nonconformist congregation, where he died April 11, 1708, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Mary. Mr. Tallents always made St. Bartholomew's Day a day of humiliation, "to bring to remembrance." This gentleman, who could not be prevailed upon to adopt the national church, was, ignorantly, accused of being a papist; though his moderation was "known unto all men," yet he was sent to Chepstow Castle as a prisoner, during

Monmouth's Rebellion. His abilities were considerable; and he wrote "A short History of Schism, for promoting Christian Moderation" and the Communion of Saints." His Chronological Tables do his memory great credit; and he fully merited the character Mr. Baxter gave him, of "a good scholar, a godly, blameless divine; most eminent for extraordinary prudence and moderation, and peaceableness towards all." He wrote what should ever be inscribed on the walls of meeting-houses: "Built, not for a faction or party, but for promoting repentance and faith, in communion with all that love our Lord Jesus Christ."

CHRISTOPHER NESSE, M.A. *Æt.* 56.1678, prefixed to his "*Works*," 12mo.

Christopher Nesse, a native of North Cave in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was born December 26, 1621, and educated by Mr. Seaman; but, when sixteen years of age he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. During the Civil War he preached at the chapel of Cliffe, under the direction of his maternal uncle, Mr. Beachcliffe, vicar of North Cave; and thence went to keep a school at Beverley, preaching occasionally. Dr. Winter resigned the living of Cottingham, near Hull, to him, and, from this place he went as lecturer to Leeds. Mr. Stiles, his superior, dying, and Dr. Lake, afterwards bishop of Chichester, succeeding, the church was rent by faction: in the morning the doctrines of the national church were preached; and, in the afternoon, such as were directly contrary. At length he was wholly driven from the church: sometimes acting as a schoolmaster, and sometimes preaching; but a place designed for equestrian exercises, being converted into a meeting.

meeting, he preached there, until thrice excommunicated; and, a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* issuing against him, he went to London. After the Revolution, Mr. Nesse publicly continued his ministry, and died December 26, 1705, aged 84; and was buried in Bunhill Fields, on the 29th following. His works are numerous; but the very titles of some of them would make the most austere smile: for instance, "The Devil's Patri-
 " arch, in the Life of Pope Innocent XI." the
 " very Pope who lent William, our deliverer, a sum
 " of money to expel James II. " A strange and
 " wonderful Trinity or Triplicity of stupendous
 " Prodigies: consisting of a wonderful Eclipse,
 " a wonderful Comet, and a wonderful Conjun-
 " tion;" with no less than eighteen others, besides
 some in manuscript. His " History and Mystery
 " of the Old and New Testament, logically dis-
 " cussed and theologically improved," is in four
 volumes folio!

JOHN HOWE, in the "*Nonconformist's Memorial*,"
oval, Kneller p. Caldwell sc.

JOHN HOWE, A.M. fol. (*Pine*) sc.

JOHN HOWE, V.D.M. prefixed to his "*Living*
" Temple," 1702, 8vo. R. White sc.

John Howe was the son of a puritan clergyman, of Loughborough, where he was born, in 1630. At an early age he accompanied his father into Ireland, whither he had fled upon Archbishop Laud's depriving him of Loughborough; but they returned at the breaking out of the rebellion. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge; but removing to Brazen Nose, at Oxford, he was made, in 1648, by the parliamentary visitors, first a Demy, and afterwards a Fellow, of Magdalen College. He received his degree of

M.A. in 1652; and soon after obtained the parish of Great Torrington, Devonshire. We find him next in the palace of Whitehall, as chaplain to the household of the Protectors, Oliver and Richard. After the expulsion of the latter he retired to Torrington; but was ejected, in 1662, as a nonconformist. Thus deprived of a church, he preached in private houses, within the county. His father died in 1667, whom he buried in Kingsbridge Church; and went to Ireland, in 1671, as chaplain to Lord Massarine; but afterwards travelled with Lord Wharton, until hearing, at Utrecht, of James II's declaration for liberty of conscience, he returned to his own country, and resided in London, till his death, April 2, 1705. Although surrounded by the votaries of enthusiasm in Cromwell's palace, he opposed the wild extravagance of ignorance, when claiming inspiration. Archbishop Tillotson, several bishops, and other eminent clergymen, highly esteemed Mr. Howe, and admired his writings; and King William often sent for, and consulted with, him upon various subjects. Even the narrow mind of Anthony Wood expanded in speaking of Mr. Howe. Some of the dissenters, indeed, opposed his Arminian tenets; but the regard of such men as Tillotson, Ward, Wilkins, Whichcot, Kidder, Fowler, and Lucas, are amply sufficient to render his memory respected. His "Delighting in God," and the "Living Temple," are the most valuable of his numerous works. He preached a sermon on Queen Mary's death, as did several other nonconformist ministers. Dr. Tillotson sent him a copy of every sermon he published. Mr. Howe married, in 1654, a daughter of Mr. George Hughes, minister, of Plymouth.

JEREMIAH WHITE, *prefixed to his "Persuasive to Moderation,"* 1708, 8vo.

This gentleman was Jeremiah White, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, preacher to the council of state, and chaplain to Oliver *Lord Protector*, in whose solemn court he appeared as chief jester. White despised the cant of his fraternity; and, possessing all the advantages of youth, and a fine person, he had the audacity to aspire to the hand of a daughter of his Protectorial Highness. But Oliver had no inclination to the honour of such an alliance; and was informed, by a palace spy, that the chaplain was upon his knees before Lady Frances, with her hand in his. In consequence, the wary Protector surprised the amorous preacher, and exclaimed, "What is the reason of all this?" "Please your Highness, I was soliciting Lady Frances to intercede for me, I having long made my addresses in vain, to her waiting gentlewoman." "If it is so, the matter shall be done out of hand.—Young woman, I shall expect you to comply: Mr. White is a very sober, discreet young man; and I will give you 500*l*." The lady, blushing, consented.—Cromwell, (who ever had his wits about him,) sent for another chaplain; and they were immediately made of two, "one flesh,"—to the secret indignation of the enraged prophet, but the entire satisfaction of the fair Abigail, who, by this unexpected good fortune, gained a husband much above her expectations. The Restoration deprived White of all hope of preferment, if he refused to take the oaths; and offered him but faint prospects, if he did: he therefore chose to remain quiescent; for he was too pleasant a man to take up his abode in a prison, for preaching in

L 4

a conventicle,

a conventicle. His wit and cheerfulness gained him many friends; but he would have found himself more at home in the palace of Charles II. than in that of Oliver. He survived not only the Restoration and Revolution, but the Union, and died in 1707, aged 78. When the story of his marriage was mentioned before Mrs. White, (who survived her husband,) she always simpered her assent to its truth. He printed the funeral sermon of Mr. Francis Fuller, preached by him; but his "*Persuasive to Moderation, and Forbearance in Love, among the divided Forms of Christians,*" was published after his death. Others of his Works were promised, but, I believe, have not appeared.

ROBERT FLEMING, *prefixed to his* "*Christology,*" 1701, *C. Dugard p. R., White sc.*

Robert Fleming was the son of a nonconformist minister of the same Christian name*, who wrote a treatise "on the fulfilling of the Scriptures." Mr. Fleming, jun. professing the same religious sentiments, and exceeding his father in abilities, became a very celebrated character, and preached first at Leyden, then at Rotterdam; but is supposed to have returned to England, at the Revolution, with William III. to whom he was personally known, and who greatly respected him. Mr. Fleming preached to a congregation in Lothbury, but afterwards at Salter's Hall. Exceeding his ministerial brethren in learning, and still more in the knowledge of mankind, the king frequently consulted him upon matters of moment. He was a Presbyterian in religion, but of great modera-

* Dr. Calamy does not mention the elder Mr. Fleming amongst the ejected ministers.

tion, and, consequently, esteemed by all persuasions. He wrote the "History of hereditary Right," the "Mirror of divine Love," "Theocracy," "Practical Discourse on the Death of King William," "Christology," "Rod of the Sword," "Speculum Davidicum redivivum; or the divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied," and others; but the "Rise and Fall of Papacy," published in 1701, has lately been reprinted, as prophetic. Sensible men had long supposed that a dreadful explosion must take place in France, and Mr. Fleming foresaw it; but the wonder is, that he should fix the date of this humiliation of the French monarchy within one year of the death of Lewis XVI. The sacred books of the Old and New Testament were referred to by visionaries of every kind, during the progress of the French Revolution. The public prints, and private intercourse, evinced this; but the time has passed away, obliterating many of the horrors that accompanied the storm; what is to follow seems concealed, even from the penetrating mind of a Fleming. The "Confirming Work of Religion," and "A Discourse on Earthquakes," by R. Fleming, both published in 1693, are supposed to have been written by the father. "Mr. Robert Fleming, a dissenting preacher, was carried away, May 24, 1716, from Hackney," as appears by the register of that parish, but where, is not mentioned.

MATTHEW HENRY, (*Vertue*) *J. Taylor* sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1782, 8vo.

MATTHEW HENRY, fol. *Vertue* sc. *ad vivum*, copied by *Houbraken* and *Holloway*.

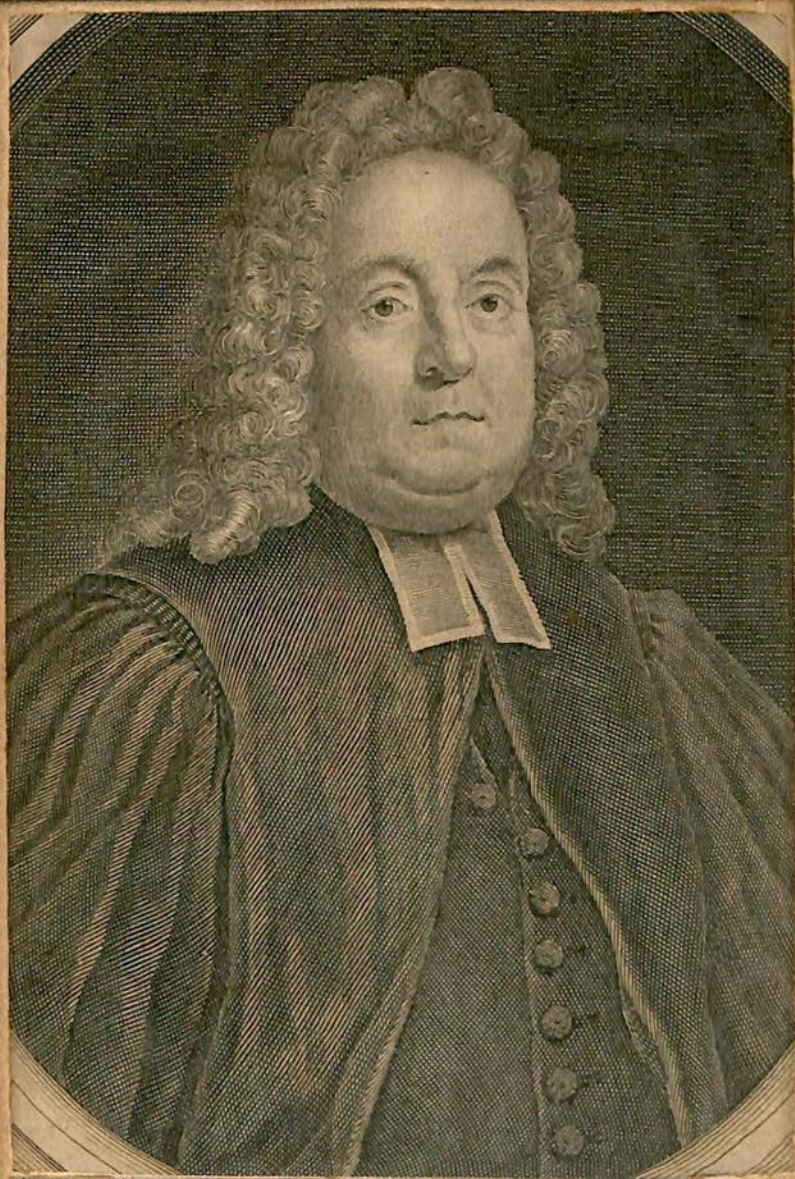
MATTHEW HENRY, prefixed to his "Life," 1716, 8vo. *Vertue* sc.

This

This eminent dissenting minister (son of the nonconformist, Mr. Philip Henry, whose life has been already noticed) was educated under Mr. Doolittle, a dissenter, at Hackney; at whose academy he was placed when eighteen years of age, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, in which his father was very skilful. Hence he was sent to Gray's Inn, to study the law; but the whole bent of his mind, all his attention, had been directed to divinity—and he rather chose to be a preacher of righteousness, than a twister of words, to make virtue vice, or vice virtue. Mr. Henry preached for twenty-five years to a congregation at Chester, though frequently solicited to settle in London; but was, at length, unanimously chosen to preach at Hackney. He died suddenly of an apoplexy, at Namptwich in Cheshire, on his way to, or from, Chester, in 1714, when only 52 years of age: a short space of time, considering how much he had done in it; for he published “An Exposition of the Bible,” in five volumes folio; the “Life of his Father,” “Directions for daily Communion with God,” “A Method for Prayer,” “Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality,” “The Communicant's Companion,” “Family Hymns,” “A Scriptural Catechism,” and “A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism.” Mr. Henry adorned his preaching by practising all the Christian virtues. His remains were deposited in Trinity Church, Chester.

JAMES OWEN, *Æt.* 51, prefixed to his “*Life*,” 1709, *S. Nicholls sc. ad vivum*.

James Owen was born November 1, 1654, at Abernant, near Caermarthen, in the same house where the well-known writer, James Howell, Esq. first



Matthew Henry

first drew his breath, some years before. This gentleman, well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, suffered much when a young man, in the cause of nonconformity; and was frequently imprisoned for holding what were called conventicles. A singular scene was exhibited in the town hall of Oswestry, September 27, 1681, in a public disputation upon the subject of episcopacy, when Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Owen, were the principal speakers; which, as usual, ended as it began, and neither party was convinced. However, it was carried on with mutual moderation and discretion, which is very *unusual*, especially on polemical subjects; for, those who are earnest in their spiritual concerns, are generally too much hurt to hear their tenets controverted, to bear it with patience. After preaching for some time at Oswestry, Mr. Owen removed to Shrewsbury, where he kept an academy, for which situation he was eminently qualified. This truly pious, learned, and laborious man died of the stone, April 8, 1706, aged 52. He was particularly intimate with Mr. Philip Henry, who had a congenial taste. Mr. Owen wrote the "History of the Consecration of Altars, Temples, and Churches," which was printed in a thin quarto, 1706; and published "Children's Baptism from Heaven." This was written in the Welch language; and answered by a tract, entitled "Light brought forth from Wales, expelling Darkness; or the Englishman's Love to Ancient Britons." His life was written by Matthew Henry, who had desired Mr. Owen's son to undertake the part of a filial biographer; but, upon his declining the office, it was written by Mr. Henry.

JOSEPH STENNET, *prefixed to his "Works,"*
1732, 8vo. G. Vertue sc.

Joseph Stennet, minister of a congregation of Sabbatarian Anabaptists, was a man of great learning, and published an Hebrew and English Grammar. In his answer to Russen's "Fundamentals without a Foundation; or a true Picture of the Anabaptists," he showed himself deeply read in the Greek and Latin languages, and conversant with the Fathers. Mr. Stennet published several other works, besides sermons, and a translation from the French, of "The first Voyages and Discoveries of the Spaniards in America, with their Cruelties, by which above forty millions of People were destroyed:" a calculation enormously erroneous. He also published "Hymns on the Lord's Supper," which have frequently been reprinted. "A genius for poetry like his, was neither common, nor in much esteem with his congregation;" but his candour, in his reply to Russen, does as much credit to his heart, as his poetry did to his head. He died July 13, 1713. His son and grandson have, like him, been preachers in Little Wild-street, London.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *in a wig, in the "Nonconformist's Memorial,"* 8vo. J. Caldwell sc.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *four English Verses,* T. Cross sc.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, 12mo. R. White p, J. Sturt sc.

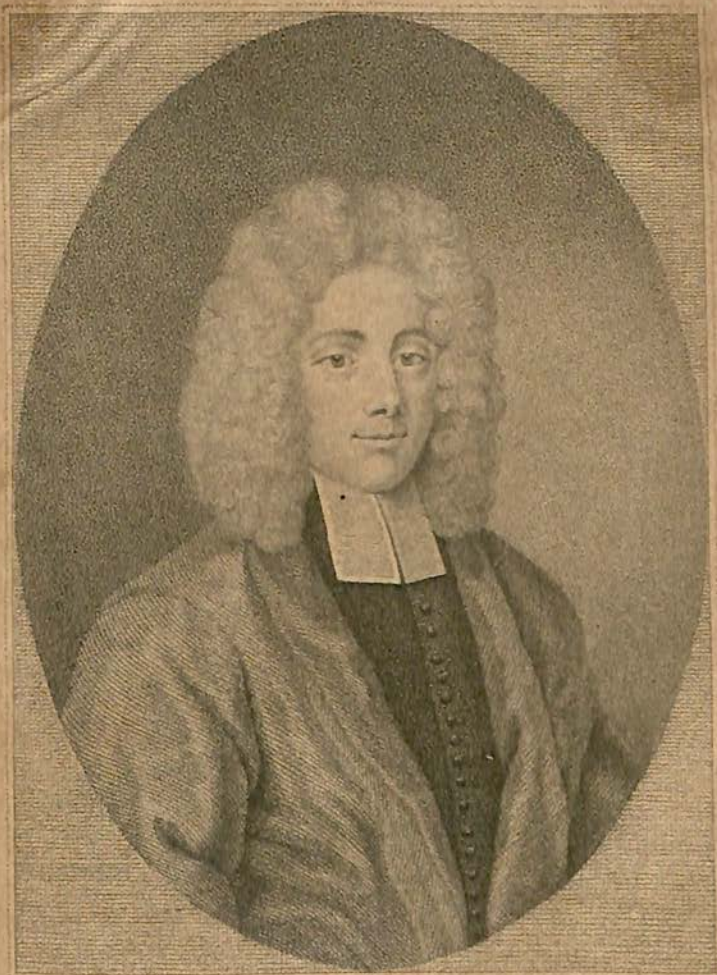
THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *Æt. 51, prefixed to his "Directions how to live,"* 1666, 12mo. R. White sc.

See the life of JOHN DUNTON, Bookseller.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *holding a book,* 12mo.

I have seen many wretched wooden cuts of this person, of whom there is a very long account in the "Nonconformist's Memorial."

Thomas



C. O. Foulton, Berqueville

The

Rev^d

M^r JOSEPH

STENNETT

Thomas Doolittle, M.A. a young man of much piety, and some abilities, was sent by Mr. Baxter to the university of Cambridge; and, after ordination, was admitted into the church of St. Alphage, London, from which he was expelled by the operation of the Bartholomew Act, in 1662. Erecting a meeting-house in Monkwell-street, near Cripplegate, he continued to preach there till his death, June 1, 1707, where Dr. Daniel Williams preached his funeral sermon. His works* were popular amongst the nonconformists; and, by them he is called "a useful, awakening preacher."

JAMES WARNER, V.D.M. *prefixed to his "Sermon on Salvation," 1712.*

We are told this gentleman resided at Tewkesbury, (celebrated for its magnificent abbey,) as a dissenting minister, where there are meeting-houses of various sects; but Mr. Warner's name does not occur in Dyle's History and Antiquities of this place.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, *mcs. T. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

Thomas Reynolds was minister, I believe, of Weigh-house, East-Cheap; and author of "Practical Religion, exemplified in the Lives of Mrs. Mary Terry, and Mrs. Clifford," with their funeral sermons, Lond. 12mo. 1712; which lives and sermons are in a plain style, and not dis-

* There are many publications of Doolittle's, but his principal tracts are, "On the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "A Discourse on the Sufferings of Christ;" "The young Man's Instructor, and the old Man's Remembrancer;" "Liberty to Captives;" "The Spiritual Antidote;" "The Mounter's Directory;" "On Earthquakes, and a Call to delaying Sinners;" "Explication of the Assembly's Catechism;" "Morning Exercise, with Sermons."

tinguished by any marks of extraordinary abilities. The life of Mrs Mary Terry is dedicated to his honoured mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Terry, who was grandmother to the deceased. However, Reynolds makes a figure in the dispute respecting the Trinity, which occurred about the year 1720; but whether he was the son of that Presbyterian minister, who, with others, presented the Humble Address of the Presbyterians to James II. expressive of their gratitude for the general toleration given, I am not certain. The king's answer was very explicit: "I hope," said his majesty, "to live to see the day, when you shall as well have Magna Charta for the liberty of conscience, as you have had for your properties." Thomas Reynolds, Mr. Bromley says, died in 1727.

SAMUEL ROSEWELL, V.D.M. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1706, mez. J. Wollaston p. J. Faber sc.*

This nonconformist published several sermons, and the "Life and Trial of Thomas Rosewell," the ejected minister of Sutton-Mandevil, Wilts; who was convicted of treason, before the brutal Jefferies, on the oaths of three infamous women. This conviction was so scandalous a transaction, that Charles II. pardoned, instead of executing, the unfortunate and innocent man. It is probable Samuel was the son, or near relation, of Thomas Rosewell, who was one of the Presbyterian ministers that presented the Address to James II. thanking him for liberty of conscience. Mr. Samuel Rosewell died in 1702; and, in October, that year, his valuable collection of works were advertised to be sold.

WILLIAM TONG, V.D.M. 1710? *mcz. J. Wol-*
laston p. J. Simon sc,

William Tong, a rigid dissenter, who kept an academy in London, was remarkable for his *Memoirs of the Lives of Mr. Matthew Henry, and Mr. Shower*; which he completed in 1716, when he complains of his age and infirmities. *Mist's Journal* calls him "the collector of the pious sayings of children of six years old, and Matthew Henry's historian;" and adds, that when he was at Coventry, he was much followed.

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 45, 1691, *prefixed to his "Character of a godly Man,"* *Scv. J. Drapentier sc.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 65, *J. Drapentier sc.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 61, *oval, "Fides, non facies est immutabilis," mcz. Faber, ad vicum.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 65, *prefixed to his "Psalms,"* 1714, 12mo. *Vertue sc.*

In the year 1559 died Robert Burgess, a common player, who was buried April 4, in St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, London. He, perhaps, was a comedian; but his namesake, Daniel, seems to have been full as much of the player: only he acted comedy, not in a theatre, but in a meeting-house, which Sacheverel's mob illuminated, at the expence of pulpit and pews. He was the son of a clergyman, at Collinburn-Ducis, Wilts, where he was born, in 1645. Mr. Burgess went to Ireland, under the protection of Lord Orrery, the lord president of Munster, where he taught a school at Charlevil; but returning to England at the Restoration, he became a nonconformist, though not a puritan; for he was as facetious as his

his merry monarch. His jokes were in the Latimer style, and adapted to the seventeenth century; indeed, a pamphlet might be formed of his puns and jests. Preaching of Job's "robe of righteousness:" "If," said he, "any of you would have a *suit* for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth-street; if for his life-time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and, if for all eternity, let him *put on* righteousness." Observing but a small congregation one day at his sermon, he suddenly called out, "Fire! fire!" The affrighted audience exclaimed, "Where? where? where? where?" "In hell, to burn such wretches as regard not the glad tidings of the gospel." Burgess assigned a curious motive for the Hebrews being called Israelites. "The reason is, because God ever hated Jacobites; and, therefore Jacob's sons were not so called, but Israelites." His vein of mirth did not forsake him to the last, nor was his waggery confined to the meeting-house. He published many works, a catalogue of which is added to his funeral sermon, from his "Golden Snuffers," to his "Latin Defence of Nonconformity." There were several Puritan preachers of the name of Burgess, who are mentioned by Dr. Calamy. The print before his Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs, in 1714, 12mo. is very like him. Mr. Burgess was buried, January 31, 1723.

SCOTCH DIVINES.

RICHARD WADDELL, S.T.P. *mcz. Simon sc.*

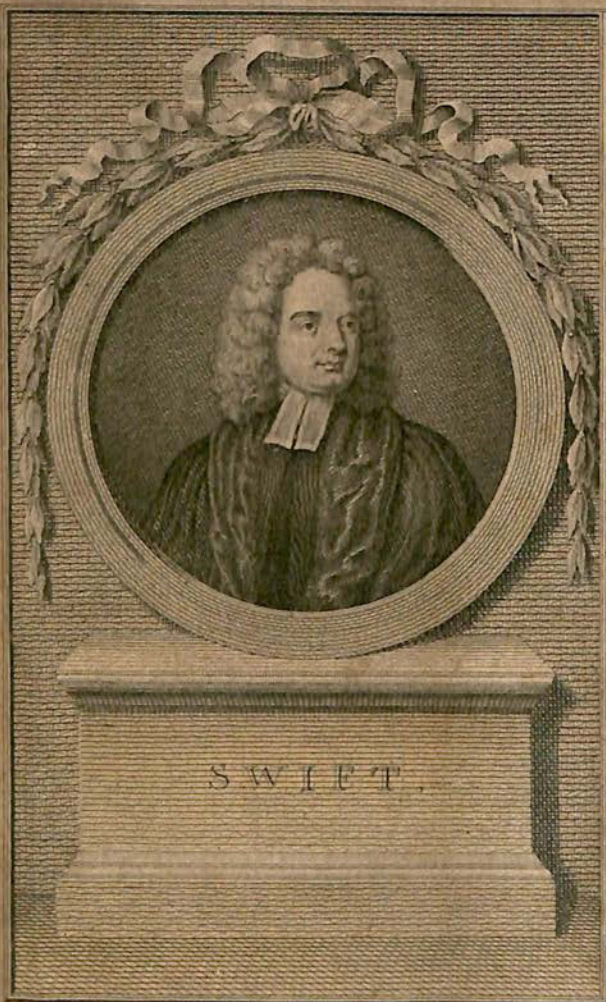
Dr. Richard Waddell, archdeacon of St. Andrew's in Scotland, lived to see episcopacy, and all its appendages, abolished by William III. in his native land; and, as a consequence, himself deprived of his archdeaconry. He survived this event till July, 1718, when he died at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 89 years.

WILLIAM CARSTARES, S.T.P. *W. Aikman p.
R. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM CARSTARES, *in an oval, Svo. A. Bell sc.*

"Cardinal Carstairs," as he was generally called, acted the direct opposite part to his namesake, the tool of the Duke of Lauderdale, in promoting the worst designs of Charles II. in Scotland, who dying in 1678, under great horror, according to Burnet, ordered himself to be cast into some ditch, as a dog, for he said he was no better! The "cardinal," on the contrary, projected traitorous designs in London, against his sovereign, for which he was apprehended, and sent to Scotland, where, being put to the torture, he confessed his treason; but was afterwards permitted to retire to Holland, where he was kindly received, and even taken into some degree of favour and confidence by the Prince of Orange, with whom he afterwards returned to England. A bigotted Presbyterian, he enjoyed, it is said; the revenues of the bishopric of Dumblaine, and constantly attended King William, as his chaplain, in all his campaigns; indeed, during the whole of this

reign he was regarded as a person of some consequence. The intended assassin of the Rye-house Plot had his share in the infamous massacre at Glencoe, and wickedness only changed its object. Queen Ann gave him a gracious reception, as the head of a deputation at the time of the Union, when he attended on behalf of the kirk, as principal of the college at Edinburgh; but she never would employ him in her government. But, to keep him quiet, he was continued one of the royal chaplains; and received the episcopal revenue to defend Scotland from bishops. Carstairs lived to see George I. seated upon the throne, and died in 1715. Mackay, who knew him well, describes him as "the cunningest, subtle dissembler in the world, with an air of sincerity; a dangerous enemy, because always hid. An instance of which was secretary *Johustoun*, to whom he pretended friendship, till the very morning he gave him a blow, though he had been worming him out of the king's favour for many months before. He is a fat, sanguine-complexioned, fair man, always smiling where he designs most mischief; a good friend when sincere." He is said to have had a catholic spirit at times; and to have done acts of benevolence in an extraordinary way, an instance of which follows: Ordering a suit of clothes to be made for him, (but two or three inches less in size than usual,) he pretended to put them on; but, in seeming anger, abused the tailor for so mistaking his measure; then turning to a poor episcopalian present, said, he hoped it would not offend if he requested him to accept the suit, as he thought it would better fit *him*. The dispossessed clergyman received the present with thanks. Carstairs' state papers were published in 1771,



Waller, Sculp.

1774, by Joseph M'Cormick, D.D. minister of Preston-Pans.

IRISH DIVINE.

JONATHAN SWIFT, 12mo. *A Bannerman* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *J. Basine* sc. 1774.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *mez. Markham p. Burford* sc., 1744.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting in a night-gown, holding a pen, fol. C. Jervas p. P. Fourdrinier* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting, holding a book, mez. Markham p. V. Haeccken* sc. 1741.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *ich. length, mez. F. Bindon* p. 1739; *A. Miller* sc. 1743.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *oval frame, canonical habit, 12 verses, mez. P. Pelham* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting, "Exegi Monumentum" "are perennius," Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *oval frame, wig, canonical habit, la. fol. Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *8vo. Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *profile prefixed to his "Life," by Lord Orrery, 12mo. B. Wilson* sc. 1751. This is taken from a profile in crayons, by Mr. Barber, which belonged to Dr. Mead, who had also a portrait of Mrs. Barber*, probably his wife.

Jonathan Swift, descended from an ancient and respectable family, originally of Yorkshire, but more immediately from a branch of it settled near Ross, in the county of Hereford, was born in Dublin, on St. Andrew's day, 1667. The child of indigence; a disgraced student; interdicted in his first attempts as a poet, by the censure of his cousin Dryden, a consummate judge of that art;

* Mrs. Barber, authoress of a volume of Poems, published under the patronage of Swift, by subscription.

and dependant for his support on a distant relation, Sir William Temple, how could he have been expected to attain his subsequent eminence; or to assist at the table, suppose it a side-table only, of the councils of the ministry of England; and to be the acknowledged dictator of Ireland. His genius, prying into every recess of society, and of the human heart, was, however, gradually providing a fund for future fame. His original poverty gave him opportunities of knowing men of real wit in civilized life; and it taught him how to save from superfluities. His pedestrian excursions to Leicester, to visit his mother; or in a waggon, and residing in penny lodgings; gave him the knowledge of the worst manners of the lowest part of the community; which made such an impression on his mind, as produced most part of that which disgusts us so much in his writings. Avarice and liberality struggled for pre-eminence in the breast of Swift; but the former, in the end, gained greatly the ascendant. And, though really pious, he could not bear to be thought devout; and dreaded the character of an hypocrite more than that of a libertine. Bold and intrepid, Swift would have stood single, unmoved amidst the crush of worlds, if his stubborn patriotism had demanded it; but his filial piety does him greater honour. As to relationship he despised it, and his cousins were very numerous; but they detested him as *Tor* or *Kin**, as they constantly called him. He loved England, and wished for preferment, but his "Tale of a Tub" was ever a stumbling-block in his way. Though he did not love Ireland, yet, after he had taken his part, he was her greatest friend and patron. He liked to

* I took this anecdote from a very rich merchant, who knew several of Swift's relations in Ireland; whither he often went. My informant lived to be near 100; he has not been dead many years.

be about a court, where he was, occasionally, a dupe of the little policies of statesmen, and the petty intrigues of bed-chamber women. His abilities were not sufficiently ripened to derive advantage from William III. who condescended to teach him how to cut asparagus in the Dutch manner. Nor had he discernment sufficient to see the indeterminate state of the tory ministry in Queen Ann's declining days; nor the impropriety of expecting favours from Queen Caroline, when he was applying for them, through her hated rival, Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. In his friendship he was sincere; to his dependants bountiful, but never kind. Charitable, but with a severity, which his own early poverty and disgrace made an indelible part of

his character. In politics he was a moderate whig, in religion a high tory. The great he affected to despise, yet no man ever courted their acquaintance more. As a writer of prose, he is of the first class. As he declined in life, avarice, infirmities corporeal and mental, overcame a Colossus, who, upon occasions, opposed sovereigns, vice-kings, senates; all that dignity, power, wealth, or numbers, could, unitedly, bring against him. We admire, we condemn, we applaud, and pity Swift, who died a lunatic, in October, 1745. Lord Orrery, Delany, Sheridan, Hawkesworth, Dr. Johnson, and Mrs. Pilkington*, have given us sufficient details of his life. In his person he was tall and athletic; in his features, severely dignified. He always repelled a laugh, as too light for that dignity which never for a moment forsook him. His voice was sharp, high-toned, and inharmonious, demanding attention. In conversa-

* From these writers, and various other publications, I have been enabled to make a complete pedigree of the Dean and his STELLA; but they are far too long for this work.

tion he was never amiable; and at last so unpleasant, that he drove all but dependants from him. His manners partook of this character: for he studied the austerity of a pedagogue more than the polished ease of the accomplished gentleman*. It is but seldom that I have obtained a whole sentence of *Mr. Granger's*; of Dean Swift he had written a character, which is so well drawn, and so just, that, though it swells this article a little too much, I cannot, without violence to myself, omit it.

“ Jonathan Swift was blessed, in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, with the powers of a creative genius. The more we dwell upon the character and writings of this great man, the more they improve upon us: in whatever light we view him, he still appears to be an original. His wit, his humour, his patriotism, his charity, and even his piety†, were of a different cast from those of other men. He had, in his virtues, few equals; and, in his talents, no superior. In that of humour, and more especially in irony, he ever was, and probably ever will be, unrivalled. He did the highest honour to his country, by his parts; and was a great blessing to it, by the vigilance and activity of his public spirit. His style, which generally consists of the most naked and simple terms, is strong, clear, and expressive; familiar, without vulgarity or meanness; and beautiful, without affectation or ornament. He is sometimes licentious in his satire; and

* It is remarkable, that the family of Swift in Worcestershire, related to the Dean, have adopted the word “ Deane” for a baptismal name: not from this great character, but in compliment to the regicide, Admiral Deane: one of these Swifts having married one of his daughters and co-heiress.

† “ The Dean was just the reverse of those characters, who have but little piety, and are always over-acting their part. See Dr. Delany’s anonymous *Observations upon Lord Orrery’s Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift*, *passim*.”

transgresses

“ transgresses the bounds of delicacy and purity.
 “ He, in the latter part of his life, availed him-
 “ self of the privilege of his great wit, *to trifle* :
 “ but when, in this instance, we deplore the mis-
 “ application of such wonderful abilities; we, at
 “ the same time, admire the whims, if not the
 “ dotages, of a Swift. He was, perhaps, the only
 “ clergyman of his time, who had a thorough
 “ knowledge of men and manners. His ‘ Tale
 “ of a Tub,’ his ‘ Gulliver’s Travels,’ and his
 “ Drapier’s Letters,’ are the most considerable
 “ of his prose works; and his ‘ Legion Club,’
 “ his ‘ Cadenus and Vanessa,’ and his ‘ Rhapsody
 “ on Poetry,’ are at the head of his poetical per-
 “ formances. His writings in general, are re-
 “ garded as standing models of our language, as
 “ well as perpetual monuments of their author’s
 “ fame.”

A DANISH CLERGYMAN.

JOHN FRED. STRAUSS, *mez. D. Hols p. 1722,*
P. Pelham sc. 1724.

Mr. Strauss was pastor of the Danish Church
 in London, but I have not met with any account
 of him. We may suppose that, during the reign
 of Queen Ann, the Danish church would receive
 every attention, as Prince George, her consort,
 was of that nation.

FRENCH REFUGEE CLERGY.

JEAN ARM. du BOURDIEU, Minister of the Sa-
 voy, *4to. P. v. Somer sc.*

Jean Arm. du Bourdieu, generally called *John*
Dubordieu by the English, was a very popular
 M 4 preacher

preacher amongst the French refugees; and died July 26, 1720. His son, John Dubordieu, a clergyman of the establishment, was appointed one of the six lecturers at Hackney, on the resignation of the venerable antiquary, John Strype; and died vicar of Layton in Essex, 1754. The number of French families descended from the refugees, are very great; but many, like the old Walloons from the Low Countries, are constantly Anglicizing their surnames. May England, the land of liberty, ever open her arms wide, to receive those who fly to her from religious or civil persecutions!

CHARLES le CENE, M.D. S.R. *né en Caen, fol. F. M. la Caxe sc. prefixed to his "Bible and Testament," in French, Amst. 1741, fol.*

Le Cene died in 1703, at the age of 56 years.

CLAUDE GROTESTE de la MOTHE, *mex. P. v. Somer sc.*

Claude Groteste de la Mothe, a French pastor of the reformed church of that nation in London, preached from the year 1694 till at least 1708; and died in 1713, aged 66.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC DIVINE,
(As it is supposed.)

SILVESTER JENKS, Philos. Prof. *Æt. 38, 1694. Six English verses, J. le Poutier sc. prefixed to "A contrite and humble Heart." Par. 1692, 12mo.*

I know nothing of this professor of philosophy. Mr. Bromley queries whether he was not of the
Romish

ANN. CLASS V.

Romish Church; and, in the index writes his name, Jenks or Jenksius.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR, Speaker of the House of Commons, 8vo. in *Harding's B. C.* a monumental effigy.

Sir Edward Seymour, the 5th baronet of his family for nearly half a century, commenced his career under Cromwell, whom he hated with a perfect hatred. From the Restoration to the Revolution he sat in parliament, with various fortune: sometimes in the capacity of speaker; and, at another, threatened with proscription; and generally held very lucrative offices: he had the clerkship of the hanaper, was treasurer of the navy, and a privy counsellor. The lofty speaker, who had ruined Clarendon, would not contribute to exclude James II. but when that monarch had abdicated the throne, Seymour attended the court of William III. with an ill grace; yet he was continued of the privy council, and appointed a commissioner of the treasury. A willing subject to Ann, he held, under her, the office of comptroller of the household. He died February 17, 1707—8, at his seat of Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire, aged 75. Sir Edward was a man of a morose disposition; but of great good sense, invincible obstinacy, and unconquerable integrity: feared more than loved, and respected more than esteemed. With the exception of the year 1680, he seemed to be the despot of the House of Commons: no one knew all the intricacies of parties within

within it so well as himself. He studied each member's mind as well as his countenance. The wags were pleased when they could jest with sourness personified. One gave him a petition, as a matter of no moment, to present to the House; Seymour took it from his pocket with his accustomed gravity, and, putting on his spectacles, began to read, "The Humble petition of Oliver Cromwell—the Devil!" The laugh was so loud and long, that the old man, throwing down the paper, hastily quitted the House, in great confusion and wrath at the insult offered to his dignity. Every Englishman, though he laughs at his peculiarities, must love his virtues; and venerate the man to whom we are principally indebted for the HABEAS CORPUS ACT. Temperate in the use of wealth, he was equally frugal and liberal in his expenditure; nor did he enrich himself and family as he might have done. Proud of his ancestry, as descended from the eldest branch; and haughty as he was in his temper and behaviour, yet he never would accept Queen Ann's offer of a baron's coronet; though he permitted Francis, the eldest son of his second marriage, to take the title of Conway, whose descendant is now in possession of one of the old Seymour titles, as Marquis of Hertford. In private life he was worthy, if not amiable; true to his two wives; and to his children careful, if not kind; to his tenants and attendants a good landlord and master, though not a bountiful one. Perceiving the lengths to which some of the violent whigs would have gone, his violent tory maxims were opposed as a seasonable check to them. Haughty and sullen, even King William condescended to him, and the whole House of Commons were frequently controlled by him. His person depicted much of his mind: erect, stately,

stately, and forbidding, he was not easily approached; nor did any but those who wanted his assistance, like to be introduced to him. In complexion he was fair and sanguine. Sir Edward Seymour, the sixth baronet, his eldest son and heir, was father of Edward, the eighth duke of Somerset, who succeeded to the ducal honours, by the extinction of the male descendants of the first duke, the Protector Somerset, by his second marriage; who, in order to gratify the inordinate pride of his second wife, procured his title to go "to her" posterity, in preference to that of his first alliance; but she "condescended" that they should be placed in the limitation, which, after the long period of two hundred years, at length reverted to them.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, Speaker of the House of Commons, in "*York's Royal Tribes of Wales*," 4to. from a picture at Bettesfield, J. Allen del. W. Bond sc.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, in "*Harding's Shakespeare*," 1791, L. Schiavonetti sc.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, in Bell's "*Shakespeare*," 12mo. Kneller p. Delatre sc.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, and of Bettesfield in Flintshire, and of Mildenhall in Suffolk, was the fifth baronet of an ancient and respectable family. His father had obtained high promotion in the army, by his valour; but Sir Thomas turned his attention to civil employment, for which he had qualified himself by studying the law. Elected member of parliament for the town of Flint, and for Thetford, in the last of William III. he gained so much reputation, that the electors of the county of Flint returned him one of their representatives: and, in the seventh
of

of Queen Ann, the more opulent one of Suffolk, elected him; for which he sat in all the subsequent part of her reign, and in the two first of George I's reign: he was chosen speaker in 1713. He acquired great consequence by his marriage with Isabella, daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; the widow and relict of Henry, Duke of Grafton, who died in February, 1729. His second wife was the daughter and heir of Thomas Folkes, of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, Esq. By neither of them had he any issue. It was said of him, that "he married an old woman for love, and a young one for money; and was not very fortunate in either of them." Sir Thomas Hanmer is well known as the editor of Shakespeare's Works; but this effort of magnificence did not raise his fame, as his abilities were not conspicuous either out, or in, the House of Commons, as a man of deep penetration. As an orator, he always affected the sublime; but

"Not all were flowers when pompous Hanmer
spoke."

Dying May 6, 1746, the title became extinct; but has been restored by his present majesty, in another branch. Sir Thomas was buried at Hanmer, amongst his relations, with a long Latin epitaph, written in his life-time by Dr. Friend, master of Westminster School. This was found in Sir Thomas Hanmer's copy of his edition of Shakespeare; and inscribed upon his superb monument. It has been elegantly paraphrased in English. It was singular, that Williams, Trevor, and Hanmer, no very distant neighbours in the principality of Wales, should all be called to the chair of the House of Commons, at no great interval of time. Pennant, speaking of Bettesfield, mentions the portrait from whence the
first

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first print was taken; and one of the Duchess of Grafton, his first lady, who is also among the beauties at Hampton Court. But no notice is taken of the young wife in his epitaph, nor is her picture to be found among the family portraits at Bettesfield.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SOUTHWELL, *his left hand holding up his gown, mez. Kneller p. 1708, Smith sc. 1709.*

The Southwells, a family famed for their interest in the affairs of England, in the reign of the Tudors, were long settled in Norfolk, whence a branch of them went to Ireland; but they had an estate in Gloucestershire, where they occasionally resided. The Hon. Edward Southwell was a gentleman commoner at Merton College, Oxford, where his paternal inheritance gave him great consequence, but his own acquirements, still more. He was well known in Ireland as a principal secretary of state; and a privy counselor, after he had sat in the senate of that kingdom as a member for Kinsale, and been first clerk of the privy council. He died in Spring Gardens, London, December 4, 1730, aged 63; and was buried at Henbury in Gloucestershire. Mr. Southwell married Elizabeth, only child and heir of Vere Essex, Earl of Ardglass in Ireland, and Baron Cromwell in England; who was a beautiful and accomplished woman. The title of Cromwell being discovered to be a male fief, this lady relinquished it, after having borne it some time. She died in childbed, March 31, 1709; and was buried at Henbury. His second wife was Ann, daughter of William Blathwayt, Esq.; who died July 1, 1717, aged 27, after having been a wife only one year. By the first marriage he left several

veral children: from Edward, the eldest son, descended the Barons de Clifford.

GEORGE STEPNEY, Esq. in the "*Kit Cat Club*,"
mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733.

George Stepney, Esq. of the family of Stepney, of Prendergast in Pembrokeshire, was son of Sir Thomas Stepney, Knt. His father resided in Westminster, where Mr. Stepney was born, in 1663. Fortunately for him he received his education at that place, where a mutual regard commenced between him and Charles Montague, Esq. indeed they were inseparables, both there and at Trinity College in Cambridge. The latter, after various state employments, rose to be Earl of Halifax; and had, equally with his friend, a taste for letters. Montague, viewing Stepney with partiality, determined to graft upon the writer of some very indifferent poetry, the diplomatic character. Stepney had compared James II. on his accession, to Hercules; but the two friends deserted the cause of James II. when William came over, and enlisted under his banner, where they made a considerable figure. This minor poet was sent at different times, in a public capacity, to the courts of the Emperor of Germany; the King of Poland; and the Electors of Saxony, Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Palatine, and Brandenburg; the Landgrave of Hesse; the Congress of Frankfort; and the States of Holland. These negociations employed his time from the year 1692 to 1706; but he had been appointed a lord of trade in 1697. There can be little doubt he would have been a very serviceable subject, having had so much experience, had he lived longer; but he died at Chelsea, in 1707, aged 34. The poems he published are now little known, and less read. As a statesman
he

he seems to have had great powers, and was an amiable and accomplished gentleman. Mr. Stepney was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. The same zeal which friendship showed him living, has pourtrayed his character on the marble, with an attention to dates so numerous and minute, as to overlay the inscription, and confound, rather than inform, the reader.

HENRY NEWTON, British Envoy in Tuscany, *a médallion prefixed to a volume of his Latin Works, printed in 4to. at Lucca, 1710, Bened. Fariol sculp. Romæ Sup. perm.*

Sir Henry Newton, LL.D. and F.R.S. was descended from a most respectable family, resident at King's-Bromley in Staffordshire; but no way related to Sir Isaac Newton, whose ancestors resided in another county. Sir Henry was sent by Queen Ann, envoy extraordinary to the court of Tuscany, and also to the Republic of Genoa; in which capacity he succeeded Sir Samuel Blackwell, Knt. afterwards a Baronet. At the accession of George I. he returned home; and was replaced, as minister at the court of Florence, by Henry d'Avenant, Esq. His majesty appointed him to the office of judge of the high court of admiralty; honoured him with knighthood, March 1, 1715; but he died suddenly, July 29, following, greatly regretted. He was also at the time of his death, master of the royal hospital of St. Catherine's, near the Tower. Sir Henry, to the character of a wise and able negociator and judge, added that of a man of great learning, and an excellent mathematician. The medallion, with its reverse, from which the above print is taken, was modelled in honour of Sir Henry, during his residence

dence at Florence, by that celebrated artist, Soldani; from a design probably furnished by a brother member of the Crusca Academy. Sir Henry was highly valued by foreigners, as well as by his learned countrymen. James Santamand was greatly indebted to him for procuring him access to the Florentine library, through his interest with the Grand Duke, Cosmo III. when preparing his edition of "Theocritus." Dr. Hudson dedicated his "Longinus" to him. Gisbert Cuper mentions Sir Henry in his "Lettres de Critique," in a very honourable manner, as his correspondent. One of his daughters was first married to Colonel Francis Alexander, after whose death she re-married with the dauntless, loyal, and virtuous Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who fell at Carthage.

MITFORD CROW, *mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc.*
1703.

Mitford Crowe, Esq. member of parliament for the town of Southampton, in 1701, gained an ascendancy in politics, perhaps from his relationship to Christopher Crow, Esq. who married Charlotte, daughter of Edward, Earl of Lichfield, and relict of Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltimore. Mr. Crowe was in the army, and rose to the rank of colonel. Queen Ann appointed him her agent in Catalonia, where he persuaded the Catalans to arm in the cause of Charles of Austria, afterwards emperor. Lord Fairfax made him one of the trustees under his patent, to secure all wrecks which should happen in the West Indies, in 1704; and he was afterwards appointed governor of the island of Barbadoes. Swift frequently dined with this gentleman, and observes, in one of his letters, "there were at dinner Lady Betty Germain; and "there was the Earl of Berkley, and his fine lady. "I never

“ I never saw her before, nor think her near so handsome as she passes for :” this was in 1708. In 1711 he writes, when he was at the governor’s house : “ Lady Berkley, after dinner, clapt my hat on another lady’s head, and she, in roguery, put it upon the rails. I minded them not; but in two minutes they called me to the window, and Lady Carteret showed me my hat out of the window, five doors off. I was forced to walk to it, and pay her, and old Lady Weymouth, a visit, with some more beldames.” Mr. Crow died December 15, 1719.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BROMLEY, *oval*, motto, “ *Vexillo Virtutis Vinco*,” *mez. M. Dahl p. 1712. J. Smith sc. 1712.*

The Right Hon. William Bromley, of Baggington in Warwickshire, was, I believe, the son of Sir William Bromley, of that place, knight of the Bath. A man of great estate, and highly respected; who was chosen representative in parliament for the university of Oxford, in 1701, and in every succeeding election, till 1727 inclusive. In 1705 his friends proposed him for speaker of the House of Commons, when party ran extremely high, and he was supported by the tories; but Mr. Smith carried it by a majority of forty-four. Though he failed of success, it did not injure his interest, either in or out of the House; and, on the change of the ministry, in 1710, when the whigs were expelled from administration, he was chosen speaker without opposition. This great leader of the tory and Jacobite interest, died February 13, 1732, at Baggington. In the reign of Queen Ann he had been highly caressed, respected, and honoured: her majesty having called him to the privy council, and appointed

him secretary of state. In that of George I. he retained his principles. Mr. Bromley was a most respectable character in private life, and of a grave and solemn aspect. He was well known, when a young man, by the publication of his *Travels*; in which his Jacobitical sentiments were strongly marked. He had the unhappiness of losing his eldest son, and heir-apparent, Cloberry Bromley, Esq. who married Dorothy, daughter of William Bromley, Esq. of Hull-Castle in the county of Worcester; a family from which descend the Barons Mountfort, of Horseheath in Cambridgeshire. This lady re-married John Jennyns, of Hayes in Middlesex, Esq.

EDWARD WINNINGTON JEFFERIES, *mez.*
Dahl p. Sympson sc. scarce.

Edward Winnington Jefferies, Esq. of Homme Castle in Worcestershire, was elected in 1708, with Richard Foley, Esq. representative of the borough of Droitwich, in parliament; in which they sat together during the four next parliaments. Mr. Jefferies died July 20, 1725, and his colleague was returned in 1727. The Jefferies family were owners of Homme Castle for more than two hundred years; which was very much damaged by fire, in 1605; and destroyed in the civil wars by Cromwell's party. It is remarkable that, in 1649, Mr. Jefferies, the then owner, discovered, in the grounds near his house, a great iron chest, in a vault in the middle of an ancient fort, made in the fashion of a half-moon, containing treasure to a considerable amount. The estate is now possessed by the family of Winnington, who succeeded, as it were, to the interest of their relation, Mr. Jefferies, in the borough of Droitwich, for which they have several times been elected.

THOMAS



*His Excellency Daniel Parke Esq. Cap. Gen.
& Chief Governour of the Leeward Islands.
Aetat. Sue 47. Ob. 7 Decemb. 1712.*

THOMAS HOPKINS, *mex. Kneller p. 1715, Fa-*
ber sq. 1732, in the "Kit Cat Club."

I suppose this gentleman to have been Thomas Hopkins, Esq. one of the commissioners of the salt duties, in the reign of Queen Ann.

DANIEL PARKE, Esq. Capt. Gen. and Chief Governour of the Leeward Islands, *prefixed to his "Life," by French, 1717, 8vo. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

This unfortunate gentleman, governor of the Leeward Islands, was murdered in Antigua, (one of the Caribbees,) December 9, 1710. He was a gallant man, who had served as a colonel in the army under the Duke of Marlborough, with great honour, and brought Queen Ann the news of the victory gained at Hockstet; who sent him to the Leeward Islands as governor; in which situation he was equally meritorious as a military and a civil officer of the crown. He repulsed and kept the French in awe, who had plundered the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis; and endeavoured to establish a proper code of laws: but the enemies of order opposed his regulations, as they restricted their lawless manners. His reply to their allegations proved to the queen, that his conduct merited great commendation. Foiled in their attempts to dispossess him of his government, the malcontents raised a rebellion in Antigua, the seat of his government; but, unawed by their force, he bravely resisted, and killed Captain Pigott, their ringleader, with his own hand; but was afterwards basely assassinated. Mr. George French wrote a "History of Colonel Parke's Administration," in 8vo, 1710.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR JOHN TURTON, *rare, la. fol. Sherwin sc.* 1701.

Sir John Turton was educated for the bar, and called to be a serjeant at law, April 11, 1689; and was knighted, and appointed a baron of the exchequer, May 9, following, by William III. who nominated him a justice of the King's Bench, June 27, 1696. Sir John died February 12, 1707—8; but he had previously resigned his office, probably from ill health.

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, &c. *fol. J. King sc.*

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, &c. *fol. J. B. Cloys-terman p. W. Sherwin sc.*

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, *fol. A. Russell p.* 1712. *G. Vertue sc.* 1713.

Judge Blencoe, descended from an ancient family, originally of Blencoe in Cumberland, but afterwards resident at Marston St. Lawrence, in Northamptonshire, was educated for the bar, and called to the coif, April 11, 1689; and, in 1690, was returned one of the members of parliament for Brackley in his native county. William III. made him a baron of the exchequer, September 17, 1696; whence he was removed to the Court of King's Bench, January 18, 1702; and to the Common Pleas, November 20, 1714; but he resigned his office, through his very advanced age, June 22, 1722, and died May 6, 1726. Sir John married the eldest daughter of that very great adept in the art of decyphering secret writing,
Dr.

Dr. Wallis, who, it is said, declined the offer of a bishopric, to promote the advancement of his son-in-law to the dignity of a judge. He was an honest, plain, blunt man, without those great qualifications which generally gain the judicial robes. He had a numerous family by his wife, Elizabeth; one of whom, his daughter, married Sir Edmund Probyn, lord chief baron of the exchequer. William Blencoe, gent. the third son, instructed by his maternal grandfather in the mysteries of his art, had an annuity settled upon him of 200*l.* per annum. He had an opportunity of showing what he had learnt, at Bishop Atterbury's trial: upon which occasion he was called forth, to assist in the developement of certain papers that had been found, and were supposed to contain evidence of the offence with which his lordship stood charged.

SIR EDWARD WARD, Knight, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 1702.*

Sir Edward Ward, a native of Northamptonshire, was of the Inner Temple. William III. made him his attorney-general; called him to the degree of a sergeant at law, June 3, 1695; and, seven days after, appointed him chief baron of the exchequer. He died July 16, 1714. Two of his sons became lawyers of considerable eminence.

SIR HENRY HATSELL, *mez. Kneller p. Gisbourne, P.P.*

Sir Henry Hatsell, called to be a sergeant at law, April 11, 1689, was appointed; November 26, 1697, a baron of the exchequer; in which office he died, 1714. Henry Hatsell, Esq. barrister at law, his son and heir, married Penelope, only daughter of Sir James Robinson, Bart. of Cranford in Northamptonshire.

SIR RICHARD HOLFORD, *Æt.* 81, 1714, *4to.*
J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.

The Holfords, of Holford juxta Nether Tabley in Cheshire, have been a very respectable family for many ages. Sir Richard Holford was a master in chancery, 1693, and lived to a very venerable age. His relict died March 20, 1722—3. There are descendants from Sir Richard: one of whom, Peter Holford, Esq. lately deceased, was also for many years a master in chancery*.

JOHN BRIDGES, of Lincoln's Inn, F.R.S. *fol.*
Kneller p. 1706. Vertue sc. 1726.

John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Segrave in the county of Northampton, was solicitor of the customs in 1695; in 1711, a commissioner of the same duties; and, in 1715, cashier of the excise; a bencher of Lincoln's Inn; a governor of Bethlehem Hospital; and F.R.S. Learned himself, he endeavoured to patronize learning in general; and is consequently mentioned with great respect, by Hearne and others, particularly in Sawyer's preface to Winwood's Memorials, where he says:
 " For these (letters to William Trumball, Esq.
 " afterwards Sir William) I stand indebted to my
 " late highly honoured and learned friend, John
 " Bridges, Esq. whose incomparable knowledge
 " in all kinds of learning, was tempered with that
 " engaging candour and affability, as at once rendered him the delight and wonder of all who
 " had the honour and happiness of his acquaint-

* Query.—What relation to Sir Richard, was Sir James Holford, buried at Chelsea, November 17, 1713; and the Right Hon. Lady Frances Holford, also interred there, April 16, 1699? Sir William Holford, of Welham in Leicestershire, another contemporary, married Frances, daughter of James Cecil, third earl of Salisbury; she certainly is the person buried at Chelsea.
 " ance.

“ance. By his untimely death, the world is deprived, not only of a most valuable man, but of a work which would have done lasting honour to himself and country. And his worthy relations will, I hope, forgive me, if I take the freedom, in this public manner, to tell them, they cannot do greater justice to both, than to perfect so great and generous a design, for which he had, with the greatest care and exactness, collected so many noble and valuable materials.” The work thus honourably noticed, was a general History of Northamptonshire, his native county, and the residence of his ancestors; consisting of thirty volumes of manuscript, in folio, which he had begun to methodize: the expence in collecting of which was very considerable*. He died March 16, 1724. His valuable library, manuscripts, and prints, were sold in February, 1725. The books consisted chiefly of classics, history, and the antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland.

The print above-mentioned is from a painting by Kneller, representing him in a loose robe, large neckcloth, and a flowing peruke; and is inscribed, John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Blome mentions him in his “Britannia,” as of Burton Seagrave; and gives his arms the same as those of the Bridges, of Limerick in Ireland; and of Brook Bridges, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

* Mr. Bridges's papers relating to this history, after his death passed into different hands, who severally undertook to methodize and give them to the public; and a small portion of it, containing the Hundreds of Fawcely Warden, and Norton, was actually printed in 1739, and published as a specimen of the work: but the undertaking meeting with many interruptions from death, and other accidents, began to be almost despaired of. All difficulties, however, were at length got over; and the gentlemen of the county, and others, promoting the publication by a very large subscription, the work was put in possession of Mr. Bridges's labours in 1791; when the “History of Northamptonshire, with Maps and Views,” appeared, in two very handsome volumes in folio, making a valuable addition to the topographical library.

SCOTCH LAWYERS.

SIR FRANCIS GRANT de Cullen, *mez.* *J. Smibert p. S. Taylor sc.*

Sir Francis Grant, of Cullen, Bart. was president of sessions in Scotland; created a baronet, December 7, 1705; and died in 1726, aged 66.

WILLIAM FORBES, jun. Prof. Glasg. *fol. Robinson p. R. Cooper sc.*

The family of Forbes, in Scotland, is as honourable as numerous; the main stem of which are Barons of Forbes: from those are descended many respectable private families, besides the Forbes of Pitsligo, who were ennobled. Those of Forbes promoted the Revolution; but those of Pitsligo were punished by forfeiture, for joining the attempt to restore the Stuart line, in 1745. From what particular branch this lawyer came does not appear.

IRISH LAWYERS.

SIR CONSTANT. PHIPPS, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, *mez.* *J. Simon sc.*

The idol of one party and the detestation of another, no man was more praised and blamed, more loved or more hated, than Sir Constantine Phipps. He studied the law in the Middle Temple; and his defence of Dr. Sacheverel established his popularity with the Tories. The queen knighted him, December 26, 1710, a few months after she had sent him as chancellor to Ireland; and, on December 3, 1711, appointed him a lord justice of
of

of that kingdom. Party there was as violent as in England, and the commons petitioned the queen to remove him from the chancellorship; but the peers addressed her majesty to continue him, because he had "uniformly acquitted himself, in his several stations, with honour, justice, and integrity." The accession of George I. changed the political hemisphere; and, November 30, 1714, he was succeeded in his high office, by Alan Broderick, Esq. but the tories, to show their gratitude and approbation of his conduct, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, at Oxford, on the very day his majesty was crowned. In September, 1712, he presented a petition at the sessions house in the Old Bailey, praying that Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, might, with every mark of attentive honour, be brought to trial, bailed, or discharged; but this, as well as other petitions of a like nature, were over-ruled. All that time the prelate was prayed for in many of the churches in London. Removed to this distance, we view with placidity all the folly of both parties, and contemplate a character in its proper light. Sir Constantine appears to have been a man of integrity, as he undoubtedly was of ability; and lived long after the turbulence of faction had, in a great measure, subsided. He died October 9, 1723, aged 67 years; and was buried at White-Waltham, Berks, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His relict died October 30, 1728. William Phipps, Esq. his son and heir, married, September 26, 1718, Lady Catherine, only daughter of James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and of Catherine Darnley, natural daughter of James II*. The

* The shocking behaviour of Lord Anglesey caused the parliament to dissolve his marriage with James II's illegitimate daughter; she then allied herself to John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Duke of Buckinghamshire.

issue of this marriage was two sons, Constantine Phipps, created Lord Mulgrave; James, and one daughter. William died February 1, 1729—30, and his widow married John Skelton, Esq. of Croydon. A singular coincidence, that the posterity of the chancellor should mingle their blood with the unfortunate Stuarts.

THOMAS WYNDHAM, Lord Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1728, *mez. Marshall p.*

The family of Wyndham has been so very numerous for the two last centuries, that it would require the utmost skill of an experienced genealogist to trace its various branches. It will, however, be sufficient for the present purpose to say, that the Lord Chancellor Wyndham was descended from Sir Wadham Wyndham, the seventh of the nine sons of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham in the county of Somerset, ancestor of the present Earl of Egremont.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1735, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. C. Fritzsch sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. J. Gole sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *fol. St. Amour p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN



S. Harding del^t

R. Clapp sculp^t

JOHN CHURCHILL,
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

From a Print after Kneller.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Heits sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *on horseback, mez. Johnson sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *whole length, fol. Mariette sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *with a Dutch inscription, Nurnberg sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *Picart sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *fol. Vr. Wertt p. Punt sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *Des Rochers sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. P. Schenck sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *la. fol. King p. IV. Sherwin sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. J. Closterman p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1703.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. 1705; J. Smith sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *oval, supported by Minerva and Fame, Sympson sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *with Prince EUGENE, and WILLIAM de FRIZE Prince of ORANGE, P. Tanjé sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in an oval, about which, and on his armour, is engraved his eulogium, Amst. 4to. Temmen sc.*

JOHN

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *la. fol. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in. Harding's "Grammont," Kneller p. R. Clamp sc.*

Sir Winstan Churchill, of Churchill, Somersetshire, the Duke of Marlborough's father, (originally butler, I believe, to Charles II.) was the son of John Churchill, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Winstan, knight, and was born at Wotton Glanville. This gentleman received his education at Oxford, but the misfortunes of the times prevented him from completing his studies. He had, however, gained sufficient learning to induce him to venture his name as an author, in some political tracts, which do little credit to his patriotism; but his "*Divi Britannici*" (less known than it ought to be) procured him the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Charles II. knighted him in 1663. Yet Sir Winstan gained more importance through the influence of his daughter Arabella's complaisance, than by his descent, his learning, or his talents: for James, Duke of York, whose taste for beauty was very singular, saw, admired, and intrigued with her, though her personal attractions were generally thought to be very few. Sir Winstan obtained, through those means, a seat in the House of Commons, and several places; the principal of which was comptroller of the board of green cloth. He died March 20, 1688, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. By Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe in Devonshire, knight, he had issue, besides Arabella, Winstan, John, George, Charles, Montjoy, Jasper, and Theobald. John, Charles, and Theobald survived: the two former were bred to arms;



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THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, one of the chief, if not the very greatest, of our British military heroes, was the eldest son of Sir Winston Churchill; and born at Ashe, in the county of Devon, on Midsummer-day 1650. At the age of sixteen, he had a pair of colours in the Guards; and he afterwards served, under the Duke of Monmouth, against the Dutch, with the English auxiliaries in the pay of France. The French, who at this time called him the handsome Englishman, claim the honour of having taught him his first military lessons. From Marshal Turenne, who was indisputably a most skillful general, he might certainly learn much, but nature had richly gifted him with every requisite to form an illustrious hero.

At the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, he greatly distinguished himself; and King William observed, that he had never seen a soldier who had less experience, or more ability. His skill and valour form the glory of Queen Anne's reign; and his dismissal, when his military services were no longer wanted, disgraced at once the sovereign and the nation. It availed but little that they had erected for him the ponderous palace of Blenheim, to perpetuate the remembrance of that famous battle, with 5000l. a year for its support; since they could so soon yield him up a victim to the slanders of his enemies, and induce him to quit the country he had so long adorned. He was, however, wisely recalled and reinstated, on the accession of George I. in 1714; and his advice was of great service in crushing the rebellion of the following year.

Some years prior to his death, the Duke of Marlborough resigned all his publick employments. The fact is, that he who escaped from so many perils abroad, had received a mortal wound from the sting of ingratitude at home; and, his reason yielding to the stroke, after living some time in a state of childish idiotcy, he expired at Windsor Lodge, on the 16th of June 1722, aged 73 years; and was interred, with the greatest solemnity, in Westminster Abbey.

The Duke of Marlborough required no plan of the campaign written by any minister. He was, at once, master of the court, the parliament, the war, and the finances. More a king than William III. had ever been; equally politic; and a far superior soldier. He possessed that tranquillity of courage in the midst of tumult, and that serenity of soul in every danger, which are nature's choicest gifts for a commander. An active and indefatigable warrior during the campaign, he became an equally diligent and skillful negotiator in the winter; visiting every court, and raising new enemies against France.

arms; Theobald, to the church, who died unmarried, and, I believe, without preferment, in 1685. Charles rose high in the military service; but it was John who raised the name of Churchill to the summit of glory.

Never did man combine more opposite qualities than he did, whose early education had been so much neglected, that he might be called illiterate; as it was with difficulty that he wrote even his native language, and that, generally, with little attention to orthography or grammar. What knowledge he had of English history, was derived principally from reading Shakespeare's Plays; yet he became one of the ablest negotiators, as well as the greatest general in Europe. He was presented by his father to the Duke of Beaufort, in the capacity of a page; but not being accepted, was subsequently introduced to the Duchess of York. The duke had been charmed with Arabella, his sister; and the wanton Cleveland (then just risen from a lying-in) was no less struck with him. It is said her Grace actually made him a donation, at one time, of five thousand pounds: thus teaching him, at once, the use and value of money; and laying the foundation of his future wealth in a present independance. This connexion easily paved the way for an introduction to his sovereign, who promoted him in the army, where he rose, by a rapid progress, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the Duke of York; by whose recommendation he was further honoured with the title of Baron Aymouth in Scotland. James II. after his accession, kept him generally near his person; but once sent him as ambassador to France, and created him a peer of England, by his own name of Churchill. Artfully gliding into the Revolution, though he disliked

liked it, William III. made him one of his privy council; a lord of the bed-chamber; raised him to the dignity of Earl of Marlborough; and intrusted the Duke of Gloucester to his care, with this remarkable compliment: "Make my nephew, my lord, but what you are, and I shall be perfectly satisfied;" and yet it is certain he beheld him with no cordiality. But if William disliked the earl, Queen Mary equally detested his countess. Some of his double dealings between the rival courts of St. James and St. Germain's transpired, which brought him into trouble; but, on the death of William, himself in the field, and his lady in the palace, they commanded every thing. The talents of Churchill dazzled the public, as the greatest general that England, or that Europe possessed. He was so gentle in his demeanour, so correct and elegant in his manners, that he gained the admiration of the most fastidious courts. The ferocious Charles XII. of Sweden, came into his presence, with his hair slightly combed, while Churchill's features were set off by a flowing peruke, which was highly powdered and perfumed, according to the fashion of that day. Full of contempt, the royal sloven retired disgusted; but, at a succeeding interview, he felt, that wisdom might be united with elegance of person and manners; and that those qualifications were not incompatible with the genius of war. He discovered the politics of Frederick I. king of Prussia, by observing the maps upon his table; and he won the confidence of this vainest of the vain, by declining to dine with him, through a supposed modesty; being contented, he said, with the honour of standing behind the chair, to wait upon so puissant a monarch. Queen Ann created him Duke of Marlborough, and gave him the garter, with a grant of her domain and manor of Woodstock;

Woodstock; and parliament erected Blenheim palace on the former, as a reward for his unparalleled conquests; and to perpetuate his most splendid victory, after which it was named. The emperor Joseph I. equally admiring his military skill, erected Mindelheim in Suabia into a principality, and gave it to him, that he might have a seat in the Diet of the German Empire. Other great potentates bestowed upon him distinguishing marks of their esteem. In England he engrossed almost all power, which he made subservient to his love of money. Spending an evening once at West-Gate, with Lord Bath and his brother, General Pulteney, who had been the duke's aid-de-camp in Flanders, he lost some money at play; on rising to go to his own residence in another part of Bath, he asked the general to lend him sixpence to pay his chair-hire:—the loan was granted. "Brother," said Lord Bath, "I would venture any sum, that his Grace goes home on foot. Do follow him out." The general did: and, to his astonishment, found that he did walk all the way home. In short, his avarice was proverbial. Expressing his attachment to the queen, before Prince Eugene, his Highness whispered to another, "Yes, but it is REGINA PECUNIA;" and yet he, who would do the meanest act to save the smallest piece of silver, defied the greatest inconveniences to put him out of temper. Riding once with Commissary Marriot, and a hard rain coming on, he asked for his cloak; his servant not bringing it immediately, he called for it again, who insolently replied, "You must stay, Sir, if it rains cats and dogs, till I can get at it." Turning to his companion, the duke coolly observed, "I would not be of that fellow's temper for all the world." This, it may be said, was a trivial circumstance; but, on the most trying occurrences he was equally calm:
and

and resolutely refused fighting the French, though Prince Eugene had urged, in a council of war, that the enemy might be attacked and beaten. Arguments failing, the prince, in a rage, loaded him with abusive epithets, and even reproached him with being a coward; and at length gave him a challenge: yet the duke waved it. The following day Marlborough hastily entered the bed-chamber of the prince, and requested he would rise and prepare for battle, saying, I would not agree to fight before, because I knew one of the generals in the council was bribed to betray us; an opportunity now offers: we can fight and conquer; when that is over, I am willing to give you any satisfaction. Eugene, astonished at this greatness of mind, rushed into his arms, requesting to be excused for his intemperate conduct; declaring it was impossible to have supposed such treachery could have been designed. "I thought," said Marlborough, "my dear prince, you would in time be satisfied." Though moderate himself in his diet, yet, it is said, he found an amusement in the intemperance of others: a great eater was a great treat to him; and he would actually, sometimes conceal himself, to observe a hungry man satisfy his appetite. Queen Ann, who had suffered disgrace from William and Mary, for her partiality to Marlborough and his lady, was at last convinced, that he sought only his own aggrandizement and wealth, and withdrew her friendship from them. And George I. conceiving something of duplicity in their conduct, from their always being prepared to side with that branch of the royal family who should be victorious, does not appear to have taken the duke much into his confidence. He, however, immediately on his accession, restored him to his military command and offices, and also appointed him one of the

the privy council. The duke, towards the decline of life, became childish; and his duchess was thought not to be sufficiently delicate about letting him be seen in such a state; perhaps to sanction her taking his pecuniary concerns into her own hands. He died June 16, 1722, aged 73 years; and had a public funeral decreed him, which was conducted with the greatest magnificence. A full account of the whole ceremonial is given in the "Historical Register" of that year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; but, after the death of his relict, his body was removed, and deposited with her's at Blenheim. It is difficult to find terms sufficiently to praise him as the leader of an army composed of discordant nations, of various languages, manners, and religion; and much more his uniting the princes who governed them. It was no unusual thing for the officers to mimic a particular tone and manner the duke had of pronouncing the word "silly;" which he constantly did, to express his contempt of any thing that did not meet with his approbation. It is greatly to his praise, that when Lord Bolingbroke was applied to for establishing some circumstances that made against his Grace's reputation, his lordship replied, with the energy of a great mind: "the Duke of Marlborough had so many excellencies, that I am not willing to remember he had any failings." By Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, Esq. he had issue, one son only, John, who died at Cambridge, at the age of eighteen years; and four daughters. As by this unfortunate accident the hereditary dignities, so worthily obtained, were in danger of being lost to the family, according to the ordinary mode of succession, the legislature, greatly to its honour, immediately interfered, in order to preserve them;

and, by a new and parliamentary limitation of the patent, continued the possession of them in the female line, through the duke's daughters, and their issue male, respectively. The eldest of whom, the Lady Henrietta, succeeded her father in the title, immediately on his death; but her Grace leaving no son by her husband, Francis, Earl of Godolphin, it went, after her decease, to the eldest son of her next sister, Ann, Countess of Sunderland; in which noble family it now remains. The two other daughters, the ladies Elizabeth and Mary, were also very highly matched with the dukes of Bridgewater and Montague.

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, DUKE OF BERWICK, *fol.?*
Jenary p. P. Drevet sc. 1693.

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, Duke of BERWICK, *square, in armour; Cox's Memoirs, E. Harding sc. 1802.*

This illegitimate prince was the eldest of the two sons of James II. by Arabella Churchill; the other was Henry Fitz-James, called grand-prior, and lieutenant-general and admiral of the French galleys. They were both born in England, but educated in France, and in the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion. It was perfectly natural that they should remain with their father; and venerate Lewis XIV. as their protector; but they were outlawed in 1695. James had given the elder the title of Duke of Berwick, but this was not allowed after the Revolution. Bred to arms, he made a great figure in Europe, and became a marshall of France, Duke Fitz-James, a grandee of Spain, and knight of the Golden Fleece. France and Spain were greatly indebted to his valour and discretion, yet it is well known he had always a decided partiality for his native land, even for the country which had proscribed him. But he accompanied King James into Ireland, as
did

did his brother: in that service he acted as an inferior officer, at Limerick; but he commanded in the interval between the departure of the Count de Lauzun and the appointment of M. St. Ruth. It was singular, that while his maternal uncle, Churchill, was fighting under the banners of William III. he was serving in the French armies. In the unfortunate engagement near Leige, Fitz-James became a prisoner to his uncle, though the battle was gained by France; and the Duke of Ormond, wounded, fell into the hands of Lewis XIV. After experiencing a short captivity, he was released, and came privately into England, to encourage the malcontents against William's government, when Sir John Fenwick intended to assassinate that monarch. Although it was remarkable, that he and his uncle were in such opposite interests in the reign of William, it was still more extraordinary to see Marlborough commanding the allies, and Fitz-James the armies of France and Spain. His prowess was acknowledged in the plains of Flanders; in Spain, particularly at the battle of Almanza; in Portugal, in Italy, and in Germany. His services were demanded in every war waged by France, and in each he was a distinguished character. Besieging Philipsburgh at the head of 60,000 men, he fell by a cannon ball, June 12, 1734, aged 63, as he was visiting the trenches. His grandson, the Duke Fitz-James, who was driven from France, by the Revolution in that kingdom, a few years past, visited Britain. There have been few persons of his rank more highly valued than the Duke of Berwick, and none who more deserved to be so. He was half-brother to the elder, and uncle to the younger Chevalier, who claimed the British crown; nephew to Charles II. and half-brother to the sovereigns, Mary and Ann. He

bore the royal arms of Britain, within a border componè, gules and azure: the first charged with Lions of England, and the second with the Fleur-de-lis of France.

WILLIAM NORTH, LORD NORTH AND GREY,
embroidered coat, truncheon in his hand, mez. Kneller
p. Simon sc.

William North was born December 22, 1673, and succeeded, on the death of his father, Charles, in 1690, as sixth Lord North, and second Lord Grey, of Rolleston in Staffordshire; of this family he took his place in the House of Peers, in January, 1698. In the reign of Queen Ann he was appointed lord lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, governor of Portsmouth, and made a member of the privy council; but his chief merit was his military conduct: and having served, with great honour, under the Duke of Marlborough, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the British forces; and particularly distinguished himself at Blenheim, where his right hand was shot off. In the reign of George I. he was confined in the Tower, on suspicion of treason, with the Duke of Norfolk, Bishop Atterbury, and Dr. Friend. After his release he retired to Spain, and entered into the army of that country, with the same rank he had held in the British service. Lord North died at Madrid, October 31, 1734; and left no issue by his lady, Maria Margareta, daughter of M. Elmeët, receiver-general to the States of Holland. Charles, his only brother, died unmarried, at the siege of Lisle; and the barony of Grey, of Rolleston, became extinct. That of North, of Carthlage, descended to his distant relation, Francis, Lord Guildford, who was afterwards created an earl by the same title.

THOMAS

THOMAS ERLE, Esq. Lieutenant-general, &c.
fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

Thomas Erle, Esq. of Charborough, Dorsetshire, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, which has sent many members to parliament from various places in that county, and others in the west of England. Greatly attached to the Protestant succession, the Erles had considerable interest in the reign of George I. and I suppose this gentleman to have been the Thomas Erle, Esq. who represented Wareham in all the parliaments called from 1678 to 1713, inclusive; except that of 1698, in which year he was probably returned for Portsmouth. A Thomas Erle, Esq. was M.P. for that place in 1702 and 1708; so that there were, at least, two of the same Christian name. The general died July 23, 1720; and, April 22, in the same year, Giles Erle, Esq. of Estcot, Wilts, became clerk-comptroller of the green cloth.

JOHN RICHMOND WEBB, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Faber sc.*

John Richmond Webb, one of the most skillful and brave generals employed in Queen Ann's wars, distinguished himself greatly at Oudenard, June 30, 1708. The Duke of Marlborough wished 800 waggons to be conducted to Ostend, upon which the siege of Lisle depended; but he thought the enterprise so very hazardous, that he told the allies, there was but little hope of success, as the French were strong, and determined to prevent the town from receiving any supplies. How, indeed, could it be supposed that General Webb, who had only 6000 men, and no artillery, should

O 3

accomplish

accomplish it, when 20000 Frenchmen, with forty pieces of cannon, endeavoured to intercept him. The general's road was inclosed by coppices; those he lined with soldiers, who were ordered to lie flat on the ground till the enemy came close to them. On their approach he ordered a general close fire in front, and from the woods. The consternation occasioned by this ambuscade was so great, that the French army fled in all directions, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of their officers to rally them; and left as many dead on the field as Webb had to oppose them. This action, fought September 28, 1708, at Wynendale, cost the British commander but 912 men, inclusive of a few officers; and the battle lasted only two hours. Lisle soon after surrendered to the confederates. This brilliant affair elated the English as much as it dispirited the French and Spaniards, who mutually upbraided each other; the latter, who bore the weight of the engagement, accused the French of not supporting them. Count de la Motte, the French general, felt the disgrace of the defeat very sensibly; but Webb received the public thanks of his sovereign, and those of his country, by a vote of the Commons. From major-general he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general; and was appointed, in 1712, commander in chief of all the forces of Great Britain, in the room of General Erle. After the accession of George I. politics taking another course, he was dismissed, in 1715, from all his military posts; but, to soften the matter, he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight. This veteran general died in 1724.

JOHN TIDCOMB, Esq. *in the "Kit Cat Club,"*
mcz. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1735.

John Tidcomb, Esq. (born, probably, in the west of England,) was originally, we may suppose, of little importance in life, but raised himself entirely by merit. He was a colonel of foot, on the Irish establishment, in 1700; at which time this gentleman, or another of the same name; was one of the band of pensioners. From a brigadier, he was made a major-general, March 8, 1705; a lieutenant-general in 1708; and distinguished himself in the service of William III. and Queen Ann. The regiment of foot which Tidcomb commanded, was raised in the reign of James II. and given, originally, to Sir Edward Hales, Bart. ennobled by James after his abdication; but Hales withdrawing with that king, it was presented to Count Beveridge; and, upon his death, to Colonel Tidcomb, who held the command till his death, at Bath, in June, 1713. This lieutenant-general was as much celebrated for his wit, as for his valour; and, as a member of the Kit Cat Club, has been handed down as the companion of the first wits of the age. When Mrs. Manley, the well-known tory, authoress of the "New Atalantis," was dismissed from the protection of the beautiful, frail, and fickle Duchess of Cleveland, under a charge of endeavouring to intrigue with her son, Tidcomb offered her an asylum at his country seat; but she declined accepting it: pretending that "her love of solitude was improved by a disgust of the world; and, since it was impossible for her to be in public with reputation, she was resolved to remain concealed." Query, was the general related to the Rev. Tobias Tidcombe, the ejected

nonconformist minister, of Dichiatt in Somersetshire, said, by Dr. Calamy, to have been of "great piety and learning."

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain, *mez.* *M. Dahl* p. 1702. *J. Faber* sc. 1723.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *prefixed to his "Life,"* 12mo. *Vr. Gucht* sc.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *mez.* *M. Dahl* p. *B. Lens* sc.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *4to.* *M. Dahl* p. *J. Simon* sc.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. *mez.* *W. de Rijck* p. *J. Smith* sc. 1692.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *wh. length.* *G. Vaelk* sc.

There is nothing more gratifying than to observe integrity and ability raised from an humble station to the highest point of professional honour. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear admiral of England, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of Queen Ann's fleet; a member of the council of George, Prince of Denmark, as lord high admiral of England; elder brother of the Trinity House; one of the governors of Greenwich Hospital; and long a member of parliament for Rochester, (to which city he was a munificent benefactor,) was born at the inconsiderable town of Clay in Norfolk: the son of a poor man, and the runaway apprentice of a shoemaker, in order to enter into the navy, in which his attention and diligence, under admiral Sir John Narborough, was such, that he was raised from cabin boy to a lieutenant; and seemed only to be known to be loved, from the sovereign to the sailor. Charles II. gave him

him proofs of his personal regard. James II. endeavoured, by his attention, to gain his fidelity; but that misguided king was equally incapable of serving others, or saving himself. William III. knighted him on board the fleet at Portsmouth, when he raised Admiral Herbert to the earldom of Torrington; and afterwards gave him his commission of rear admiral of the blue, with his own hand; trusting his royal person to his care. Prince George, of Denmark, introduced Shovel to his consort, Queen Ann, who paid him every mark of regard; and her majesty declared, when he was no more, that she had lost "the ablest seaman in her service." When a lieutenant under Admiral Narborough, at Tripoli; in Ireland, against James II.; and against France, in the Mediterranean; we find him cool and brave, and always equal to the exigency of the moment; nor did he ever consider any danger or difficulty too great to be surmounted. Plain in his manners, and open and honest, he wished to obtain no credit by aspersing the conduct of others. In short, the whole kingdom joined in loving the man, who had no aim but to advance the glory of the nation. When before his sovereign, the Emperor Charles, or the King of Portugal, the same attentive, plain, but pleasing behaviour distinguished him. But when splendour was necessary, he did not deny it to others: and once entertained the Duke of Savoy, on board the Association, with sixty covers; an attendance of sixty halberdiers; and placed an armed chair of state under a crimson velvet canopy, for the duke, in so much appropriate order, that his royal highness said at dinner, "If your excellency had paid me a visit at Turin, I could scarce have treated you so well." This great man was lost on the rocks of Scilly, in the night between the 22d and 23d
of

of October, 1708, when but 47 years of age. His body was afterwards stripped, and ignobly buried in the sand; but the wretches, who had taken an emerald ring from his finger, being arrested, they were compelled to discover where his remains were laid; whence they were conveyed in the Salisbury to Portsmouth, embalmed, and brought, by Lady Shovel's orders, to his house in Soho Square. The mayor of Portsmouth, with the aldermen, in their formalities, attended the procession to the limits of their jurisdiction. The soldiers were under arms, minute guns were fired; and every other demonstration of respect was shown, that a grateful and afflicted people could give. These attentions were renewed whilst he lay in state, and continued till his interment in Westminster Abbey, where her majesty ordered a monument to be erected to his memory; which is more expressive of national love than taste. The duties of the husband, the father, the friend, and relation, were excellently performed by Sir Cloudesly, who always gave in charity more than was expected: and he was ever munificent to merit, even beyond his princely income. He left by the widow of his patron, Sir John Narborough, two co-heirs: one married, successively, to Lord Romney, and the earl of Hyndford; the other to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, Bart. At the Mote in Kent, the seat of the Earl of Romney, is an original portrait of the admiral. When the Association sunk, the following gentlemen perished with the admiral: his son-in-law, Sir John Narborough; and his brother, Mr. James Narborough; Mr. Trelawney, the son of the bishop of Winchester; and several other young persons of quality; with nine hundred seamen of all stations;

tions; of whom not an individual survived to tell to what the fatal accident was owing!!!*

In the formulary prepared by the archbishop, (Tenison,) to be used "for imploring the divine " blessing on our fleets and armies," in the month of April, 1707, an unguarded expression, " the *rock* of our might," unluckily slipped in; which the wits of the time did not fail to recollect, and make the most of, by an amplification hardly warrantable, when the dreadful catastrophe happened; and which produced the epigram as under†.

PETER BECKFORD, Lieut. Governor and Commander of Jamaica, W.L. P.P. *mez. Murphy sc.*

The family of Beckford have possessions in Jamaica, that are equal to the income of some sovereign princes upon the continent of Europe. This circumstance accounts for Peter Beckford, Esq. having been placed so high in the government of an island, where it was so much his interest to procure it every security from the French and Spaniards; and, at the same time, to promote

* "The Life and Reign of Queen Ann," 8vo. 1738, attributes this misfortune to the ceremony of toasting their arrival, after a perilous cruise in the Mediterranean. Indeed, when the dangers of Scilly are recollected, added to the fact of the admiral's having ordered the fleet to lay to in *the day preceding*, to avoid them, we are at a loss to account for the signal for sailing *at night*, otherwise than by supposing that Shovel, and the officers about him, had sunk their caution, and all sense of danger too, in wine.

† Verses laid on Sir Cloudesly Shovel's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

As Lambeth pray'd, so was the dire event,
Else we had wanted here a monument:
That to our fleet kind Heaven would be a *rock*;
Nor did kind Heaven the wise petition mock:
To what the metropolitan did pen,
The Bishop and his Clerks* reply'd, *Amen.*

* The Rocks of Scilly are so called by the people of the country, and mariners in general.

its internal prosperity. This island, taken during the usurpation of Cromwell, though then thought of no particular consequence, has since become of the utmost importance to England.

JOHN LEAKE, Admiral, *mex.* G. Kneller p. 1712, J. Faber sc. 1722.

Admiral John Leake, son of Captain Richard Leake, master gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe. His bravery was always crowned with success: particularly in 1689, when he commanded the Dartmouth, and relieved Londonderry, by Kilmore Castle. In 1702, as commodore, he took and destroyed fifty-one sail of French vessels, with all their settlements. In 1704 he forced the fleet of that nation from the coast of Malaga, relieved Gibraltar twice; burning and taking thirteen sail of French men of war. In 1708 he relieved Barcelona, in which was Charles, afterwards emperor, who claimed the Spanish dominions; took ninety sail of corn ships; and, in the same year, conquered Carthage, Alicant, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Sardinia. As a reward for those brilliant actions, he was raised, in 1710, from a rear admiral, to be commander in chief of the fleet; and made a lord of the admiralty. The city of Rochester returned him one of her members of parliament, in the room of the brave Shovel, who was lost at sea. He represented that city in the parliaments of 1708, 1710, and 1713; but, to the indelible disgrace of the ministers of George I. they shamefully deprived this valiant, faithful, and successful naval commander of all his places. From that period he lived in great seclusion, alternately at his seat of Beddington, and a small house he had built at Greenwich, where he died,

August

August 21, 1720, aged 64 years; and was buried on the 30th, in the cemetery of St. Paul's Deptford. He acted with as much integrity, as great valour and profound nautical skill, as any of the numerous commanders which grace our naval annals. Christian Lady Leake died in 1709, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Blake; and Captain Richard Leake, whose nativity being cast by his grandfather, it was found that he would be "very vicious, very fortunate, and very unhappy;" which was verified by his obtaining a captain's commission very early, gaining more prizes than his father had ever taken, yet ruining himself by his vices so completely, that he depended upon his parent for support. Sir John, painfully perceiving the imprudence of both his children, and that they had no issue, settled his fortune, reverentially, upon his brother-in-law, Stephen Martin, Esq. a captain in the navy, and an elder brother of the Trinity House; who had served with him a great number of years. Captain Martin, brother to Lady Leake, added the surname, Leake, to his own; which Stephen Martin Leake, garter king of arms, and his posterity, still retain. Garter, in gratitude, wrote the life of his maternal uncle; a few copies only of which were printed for the family and his friends.

JOHN BAKER, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White,
fol. mez. J. Gibson p. G. White sc.

John Baker, Esq. vice admiral of the white, died at Port Mahon in Minorca, November 10, 1716, aged 56; but was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a rostral column, on a sarcophagus, adorned with military trophies round the base, to his memory. The admiral represented Weymouth, in the parliament called in 1714.

CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN, BARONETS, &c.

SIR WILLIAM MANNOCK, *mex.* *J. Cooper p.*
W. Humphreys sc.

The plate is in the possession of Mr. William Richardson.

The Mannock family, many years resident at Gifford's Hall, near Stoke by Nayland in the county of Suffolk, were created baronets by Charles I. Sir William Mannock, the third baronet, was not, I believe, memorable for any other act than being a good subject, in rearing no less than five sons and seven daughters, by Ursula, daughter of Harry Nevil, or Smith, of Holl in Leicestershire, Esq. Sir William died January 25, 1713—14; and notwithstanding his numerous progeny, the title has become extinct, and the old mansion-house has given place to an half-finished new one; and their achievements, hung up in the church, are falling to decay. A chapel in Stoke church is still known by their name, as containing the remains of a long line of ancestry. The church is a fine structure, where some ancient brass plates of the Howards, mentioned by Weaver, still remain. The doors of oak, beautifully carved, deserve engraving. The late Rev. and liberal-minded Samuel Parlbby, sequestrator of Stoke*, the better to preserve these curious specimens of art from decay, caused them to be

* The Rev. Samuel Parlbby died April 18, 1803: a little before his death he was presented to the rectory of Market-Weston in Suffolk. He educated young gentlemen, to qualify them for Oxford or Cambridge. There is a sermon of his printed, upon the victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, in 1799.

carefully oiled over, under his own eye; which, it is hoped, will have the desired effect.

SIR PHILIP SYDENHAM, Bart. *Æt.* 24, 1700, *sitting, mez.* *D. de Haese p. Smith sc.* 1700.

SIR PHILIP SYDENHAM, *oval, furred gown, 8vo.* *N. Cassana p. 1712. Vertue sc.*

Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton in Somersetshire, Bart. (which county he represented in parliament*, in 1701 and 1702,) was better known as a man of taste, than as a legislator; and still more, perhaps, as a scholar and biographer. Sir Philip, the last of an ancient and respectable family, disposed of the mansion and estate at Brimpton, to an ancestor of the present Earl of Westmorland, and died a bachelor, October 10, 1739; and was buried in the cemetery of Barnes in Surry, where there is a tomb erected to his memory.

Sir Philip, who had a great taste for letters, had collected a very large and curious library, which was dispersed; but whether before or on his death I am not certain. Specimens of his books are to be met with now and then, in catalogues and at auctions.

SIR WILLIAM HODGES, Bart. 1697, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1715.

Sir William Hodges, an eminent Spanish merchant, was created a baronet by William III. March 21, 1697; and returned member of parliament for St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, in

* It is usually said, that Sir Philip Sydenham was M.P. for Ilchester at his death: his name does not occur for that borough in Whitworth's "Succession of Parliaments."

1705 and 1708. Sir William died July 31, 1714, and was buried in the church of St. Catherine, Coleman-street, London. The title is extinct. This gentleman appears to have been equally respectable and wealthy; but, however exalted the reputation of a British merchant may be, as such, we are seldom furnished with many incidents worthy of remark in their lives. A merchant generally spends his time in the counting-house, or upon the Exchange, and uniformity constitutes the solid basis of his fortune; in this case, the less variety the more excellence*.

SIR THOMAS RAWLINSON, Lord Mayor, 1706, *whole length, mace, sword, &c. G. Kneller p. G. Ver-tue sc. 1709.*

The original picture is now at Vintner's Hall, to which company it was bequeathed by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, his son.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, a most respectable merchant, and alderman of Castle Baynard ward, was sheriff of London in 1686, and lord mayor in 1706: a year memorable for our triumphs in Flanders; for Queen Ann's going in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, in January 27 and December 31; and for the happy union of the two British kingdoms. Sir Thomas was colonel

* Old Mr. William Hodges, says Lilly, lived near Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, who swore Lilly "did more by astrology than he could by the crystal, and use thereof, which, indeed, he understood as perfectly as any one in England. He resolved questions, astrologically; nativities he meddled not with. In things of another nature, which required more curiosity, he repaired to the crystal. His angels were Raphael, Gabriel, and Ariel: his life answered not in holiness and sanctity to what it should, to deal with these holy angels. He was a little skilful in physic and surgery." Lilly tells us several of his predictions were fulfilled. Men may predict wealth and honour to themselves or others, if they practise discretion, industry, frugality, and honesty: gold will then come without a crystal, or even astrology. Gold is the merchant's angel: by a judicious separation he may make it ministering angels to modest worth, unprotected innocence, and undeserved misfortune.

of the trained bands, and president of Bridewell; and died at his house in the Old Bailey, November 9, 1708. Guildhall having been damaged by the fire in 1666, was repaired at the expence of 2500*l.* in 1669; and again in his mayoralty, as appeared by the following inscription in the middle of the front, in letters of gold:

REPARATA ET ORNATA THOMA RAWLINSON,
MILIT. MAJORE, AN. DOM. MDCCVI.

This respectable man was the youngest son of Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and vintner, or tavern-keeper, who died in 1679, and was buried in the church of St. Dionis, London; but the family came from Graisdale in Lancashire, where they had long lived in great credit. Sir Thomas and his descendants have been eminent for personal merit, and ornaments to society. Eight of his fifteen children survived him. Two of the sons became great literary characters: Thomas, the eldest, F.R.S. was the Tom Folio of the Tatler; the author of which, as is said, thus ridiculed him, from some private resentment; but he was, undoubtedly, a gentleman of learning, who well understood the books and manuscripts he collected; and patronized scholars and others, lovers of science. Mr. Rawlinson died in 1725, after which his collection was sold by public auction*.

CHARLES MOORE, *wh. length, mez. Kerseboom*
p. P. Coombes sc.

This is a very youthful representation of Charles Moore, Esq. son of Dr. Moore, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely; a prelate of great excellence. I know nothing of his history.

* The very catalogues of which, are, from the number and variety of the articles enumerated therein, themselves a great curiosity. A complete set of them is rarely to be met with.

WILLIAM DOLBEN, *mæz. Kneller p. 1709. Smith sc. 1710.*

This young gentleman died in 1709, aged 20, and was the grandson of Dr. Dolben, who literally fought his way to the archiepiscopal see of York; having armed when the church and mitre were in danger, in the reign of Charles I. and was promoted in the royal army to the rank of a major. His father, John Dolben, Esq. M.P. for Leskard, brought up the impeachment against Dr. Sacheverel, and died at Epsom, May 29, 1710; surviving this his eldest son but about a year. As he had also lost his younger son, John, his three daughters became his co-heirs. The mother of William was Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Tanfield Mulso, Esq. who long survived her husband and sons; and died March 4, 1736. The present Sir William Dolben, Bart. returned for the university of Oxford in many successive parliaments, is now one of the oldest members of the House of Commons; and the worthy representative of a family, distinguished for their loyalty, and zealous attachment to the constitution, both in church and state. It is a remarkable circumstance, that Westminster School has hardly ever been without a Dolben, from the boyhood of the archbishop to the present day.

SIR JOHN CRISPE, Bart. *mæz. T. Hill p. J. Smith sc. 1705.*

This print is since inscribed, JOHN, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

The Crispes were originally of Quekes, or Queax, in the Isle of Thanet, where they long ranked with the gentry. Henry Crispe, of Quekes,

Quekes, Esq. only son of Sir John Crispe, Knt. sheriff of Kent in 1650, was stolen from his seat, in 1657, by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch loyalist; who conveyed him to Ostend, and thence to Bruges. This unfortunate gentleman, suspected of favouring Oliver, and by Oliver, of being attached to Charles, lay in captivity for some time; and, at last obtained his liberty, by paying 3000*l.* for his ransom. He was so thorough an antigallican, that he either could not, or would not pronounce any other French words, during his captivity, than *bon jour*; which ever after gave him the appellation of "Bonjour Crispe." His only son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, died before he was released; and leaving no other issue than a daughter, Quekes went to Thomas Crispe, Esq. who also having only daughters, it went to Richard Breton, Esq. who married the eldest; since then it has passed into various hands. Quekes is memorable from having been the house in which William III. used to reside, till the wind favoured his embarking for Holland; where the royal bedchamber is still shown; and his guards used to be encamped in an adjoining inclosure. Such was the eldest branch of the Crispes. Sir Nicholas Crispe, the loyal and liberal farmer of the customs to Charles I. was created a baronet April 14, 1665; and resided, alternately, at London and Hammersmith. Mr. Lysons has presented his readers with a portrait of him, in the "Environs of London." Sir John Crispe, Bart. was his descendant. Though the first baronet contrived means to give his royal but unfortunate master much of his wealth, yet he left a large fortune to his family. That gentleman sometimes went with several thousand pounds in gold, in a pair of panniers, to Oxford, riding like a butterwoman going to market; at others as a

London porter, as a fisherman, and a merchant. Of the Sir John Crispe, who introduces this article, I know no more than that he came to his title in 1727, and died in 1728.

THOMAS HOPKINS, *in the "Kit Cat Club,"* *mez. Kneller p. 1715; Faber sc. 1732.*

The surname of this member of the "Kit Cat Club" is common, but I know nothing of him. Tonson, the bookseller, secretary to the club, who, I believe, had all the portraits, (which were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller,) has left us no information relative to them; but he built an additional apartment to his house, at Barne-Elms in Surry, for their reception. Those portraits have all been engraved in mezzotinto. This original and very valuable collection of paintings is now the property of William Baker, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkley Square, and of Bayford Bury, near Hertford, where they now are. They came to him by inheritance, from the last Mr. Jacob Tonson, whose sister married into Mr. Baker's family.

EDMUND DUNCH, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

Edmund Dunch, Esq. of Little Wittenham in Berkshire, was the son of Hungerford, and grandson of Edmund Dunch, one of Oliver the Protector's peers*, and his relation. Edmund was a firm friend to the Revolution; a leading member of parliament in the reigns of Ann, and George I.; and had the honour of being master of the household to those sovereigns. He died May 31, 1719,

* In Noble's History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, is engraved a curious *fac simile* of Mr. Dunch's patent of peerage, as Lord Burnell.

and he was buried with his ancestors, at Wittenham. Mr. Dunch married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, by Lady Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough; who died at Whitehall, greatly and deservedly regretted, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, who inherited their father's very considerable estates. They were, Elizabeth, married to Sir George Oxendon, Bart.; Harriot, to Robert, Duke of Manchester; and Arabella, to Edward Thompson, of Marsden in Yorkshire, Esq. a lord of the admiralty: that lady leaving no issue, her share devolved to her sisters, who both left issue. Mr. Dunch, though respectable in his descent, was greatly benefited by his connection with the Churchills. It will be recollected, that his mother-in-law had been the mistress of James II. by whom she had James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick; Henry Fitz-James, grand prior, and admiral of France; and Henrietta, married to Henry, Lord Waldegrave. By Colonel Godfrey, Mrs. Dunch had Charlotte, married to Lord Viscount Falmouth. It was a singular coincidence, that he should be descended from the Cromwells, and that Mrs. Dunch should be half-sister to the children of James II.

THOMAS WORSLEY, 1720, *mez. Kneller p. Js, Becket sc.*

The Worsleys are a numerous family. Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell, knighted at Whitehall, April 19, 1669, younger brother of Sir Robert, the third baronet, married Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Stuart, Bart. by whom he had three children: the eldest was James Worsley, Esq. of Pilewell, nine times returned to represent the borough of Newton in the Isle of Wight. Rachael,

his wife, daughter of Thomas Merrick, Esq. brought him several children; all of whom died early, except his son, Thomas Worsley, Esq. who was, perhaps, the gentleman represented in the above print.

CHR. WALTER STOCKDALE, *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

Christopher Walter Stockdale, Esq. member of parliament for Knaresborough in Yorkshire, from 1690 to 1710 inclusive, I suppose to have been the son of William Stockdale, Esq. who was one of the representatives of the same borough, in 1660, 1681, 1685, and 1688. The Stockdales, of Bilton Park, Yorkshire, it is imagined, were of this family. Mr. Stockdale died in October, 1713; but he is not called Walter any where else, that I have seen, except on this engraving.

JOSEPH MARTIN or MARTYN, *Æt. 75, 1718, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Smith sc. 1719.*

This gentleman, afterwards Sir Joseph Martin, was a wealthy and eminent Turkey merchant, resident in London; of which he was a common councilman for the ward of Billingsgate, and a member of the city lieutenancy. Sir Joseph was returned a member of parliament for Hastings in Sussex, in 1712 and 1713; and died, August 16, 1729, at the age of 80. He used to say, "it was better to be a rich mechanic, though of the lowest order, than a poor merchant." But riches are always comparative: what is poverty in one situation, is affluence in another. This knight had a seat at Wansted in Essex*.

* The writer of this article had opulent relations in London, named Martin, who were descended from a family resident at Little-Sutton, in the parish of

SAMUEL SMITH, son of ERASMUS SMITH, *mcz.*
E. Gouge p. G. White sc.

Mr. Granger was told, that Erasmus Smith, Esq. the father of Samuel, was also the parent of Edward Smith, Esq. member of parliament for Leicestershire, in 1734; and returned for the same county in the three following parliaments.

THOMAS COULSON; *mex: Kneller p. 1688;*
Smith sc. 1714.

Thomas Coulson, Esq. returned representative of parliament, for Totness in Devonshire, in the years 1690, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1710, died in 1713, aged 68. This engraving was therefore

of Sutton-Coldfield. One of them (a most pious man, and very benevolent to all who were in want of his protection or charity) was contemporary with Sir Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin, a relation of his, was appointed to the "Lion Office" in the Tower, in September, 1716; where he is said to have had more skill in rearing lions' whelps than any of the former keepers. The old lioness, the first that visited England, died September 4, 1733: she annually produced a litter of young ones in the Tower, for several years; and one of her whelps lived to an old age. In 1740 there were three lions whelped in the Tower at one birth, which gave occasion to the following lines:

Whilst at such distance from their native lands,
From southern climes and hot Getulia's sands,
The captive lions join in love's embrace,
And propagate with us their tawny race,
We quit the prodigy, before unknown,
And claim the royal species for our own,
In this fair omen let Britannia see,
The pledge of rule, and destin'd victory;
And whilst she meditates her dread alarms,
And farthest India trembles at her arms,
Let her triumphant navies o'er the main,
From sun to sun assert her ancient reign;
And check the Gallic pride, and humble haughty Spain,

Mr. Martin was succeeded by John Ellis, Esq. in an office, which, according to tradition, an Earl of Oxford once did not disdain to fill. We have a grand falconer, an office hereditary in a family of the highest rank; and, inasmuch as a lion is a nobler animal than a dog, it should seem that the keeper of the lion ought to have precedence of the master of the buck hounds; and yet a nobleman now, would hardly think himself honoured by such an appointment.

published after his death, from respect to his memory.

JOHN MOYSER, *See Granger, Vol. III. p. 412. mez. Kneller p. (168—) F. Place sc. scarce.*

Mr. Richardson, has seen the name of SIR EDWARD BLACKET, written on the same engraving.

Pope mentions *James Moyser, Esq. of Beverley in Yorkshire*. That there was a respectable family settled at Beverley, of this name, is undoubted; and Charles II. knighted a James Moyser, Esq. of that place.

Mr. ——— WELLERS, anonymous, small, mez. Faithorne, jun. sc.

No notice is taken of this print in Vertue's catalogue of the younger Faithorne's works, neither can any traces of him be procured. There is a very respectable family in Kent, of the name of Weller; and I have seen in Tunbridge Church a singular genealogical monumental inscription to a person of that name.

GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

JOHN METHUEN, *8vo. mez. Humphreys sc. The plate is in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

John Methuen, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, from the year 1690 till 1702 inclusive, was bred to the law, and rose to be chancellor of Ireland, under William III. and was near filling that high office in England. Disgusted, probably,
with



EMANUEL SCROPE HOWE.

*Published as the Act directs, 20.th March, 1787.
by John Stockdale, Stationer.*

with his disappointment, Mr. Methuen asked and obtained the situation of ambassador to the court of Portugal, where he died, in 1706: but his remains were brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey. "He was a man of intrigue, but very muddy in his conceptions, and not quickly understood in any thing. In his complexion and manners, much of a Spaniard: a tall, black man." The treaty he made with the ministry of Portugal was so little liked by Pedro II. that, when brought to him, in 1701, to sign, his majesty kicked it about the room. This treaty gave as little satisfaction to Methuen, as it seemed to compromise the honour of our flag; he therefore privately requested Queen Ann not to ratify it, who had before acceded to it. The treaty was, however, at length confirmed, though not acceptable to either kingdom; but the obnoxious clause was expunged. His son, Sir Paul Methuen, K.B. died August 11, 1757, in his 85th year; and was buried near his father's remains in the Abbey, where there is a monument to both their memories.

EMANUEL SCROOP HOWE, *oval, Lelyp. C. Sherwin sc. prefixed to "A Collection of original Letters," 8vo. 1787. There have been two editions of this work: the first edition has this, and the other engravings, very fine.*

The Howes (a family long resident in Somersetshire) were of great respectability, and became very opulent by an intermarriage with an heiress of the Grubhams. John Grubham Howe, Esq.*
of

* "Mr. John Howe had been vice-chamberlain to the late Queen, (Mary,) but missing some of those advantages that he had proposed to himself, he had gone into the highest opposition that was made in the House of Commons to the court, during the last reign; not without many indecent reflections

of Gloucestershire, grandson of Sir John Howe, married Arabella; the illegitimate daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Baron of Bolton by long descent; and, by creation, Earl of Sunderland. The conduct of this gentleman was so acceptable to Charles II. that he permitted Arabella, his wife, to be held and accounted as the LEGITIMATE daughter of an earl, with the title of lady; and gave her precedency as such. Mr. Howe had issue, by Lady Arabella, three sons and two daughters.

Emanuel Scrope Howe, Esq. the second son, was colonel of a regiment of foot, and promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Queen Ann made him a groom of the bed-chamber, and sent him, in 1707, as envoy to the court of Hanover; and he sat in parliament, in 1701 and 1702, as member for Morpeth in Northumberland: and, in 1705, for Wigan in Lancashire. He died September 26, 1709. The son of a natural daughter, he became the husband of Ruperta, the illegiti-

“ tions on the person of the late king, and a most virulent attacking of all his
 “ ministers. He was a man of some wit, but of little judgment; and of small
 “ principles of religion. He stood knight of the shire for Gloucestershire,
 “ in 1702; and had drawn a party in that county to join with him in an ad-
 “ dress to the queen, in which reflections were made on the danger and ill-
 “ usage she had gone through in the former reign. This address was re-
 “ ceived by the queen in so particular a manner, that it looked like the owning
 “ that the contents of it were true. But she made such an excuse for this,
 “ when the offence it gave was laid before her, that probably she was not ac-
 “ quainted with the matter of the address when she so received it.” The
 bishop’s (Burnet) history is always to be read with caution. Much opposi-
 tion was made to Mr. Howe’s election; but he was returned duly elected,
 and safe. Mackay says, “ he was pleased with the Revolution, but being re-
 “ fused a grant given to Lord Portland; he was ever after the most violent
 “ and open antagonist that King William had in the House of Commons,
 “ especially in what related to the foreigners the king introduced into the king-
 “ dom. His boldness and querulous disposition procured him the title of.
 “ Shrew of the House of Commons. Queen Ann rewarded his zeal for her
 “ by making him a privy counsellor, and paymaster of the guards and gar-
 “ risons. Brave in actions as well as words, as violent an enemy as a steady
 “ friend, he had his admirers as well as foes. Though he lived up to his
 “ visible income, yet, instead of having debts, he purchased estates. His
 “ countenance bespoke his character: being thin, his face pale, his look wild;
 “ and seemed ever in a hurry. His conduct and marriage laid a foundation for
 “ his son’s political consequence, and private fortune.”

mate

mate daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick, the titular king of Bohemia, Duke of Cumberland, K.G. grandson of James I. nephew of Charles I. and first cousin to Charles II. and James II. a studious prince, who, being enraptured with Mrs. Hughes, an actress, for a time bid adieu to alembics, crucibles, furnaces, and all the black furniture of the forges; a complete farewell to all mathematical instruments and chemical speculations; to subdue the heart of this "impertinent gypsey," who scorned to yield but in "due form." The fair Ruperta, the product of this intrigue, brought Mr. Howe, three sons and a daughter: William; Emanuel; James; and Sophia, who died unmarried, a maid of honour to Caroline, then princess of Wales, and afterwards queen.

EDWARD HARLEY, *fol. J. Richardson p. Virtue sc.*

Edward Harley, Esq. born at Brampton Bryan, June 7, 1664, was the younger son of Sir Robert Harley, K.B. of Wigmore Castle, and next brother to Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford. This gentleman resided at Eywood in the county of Hereford, was recorder of Leominster above forty years, "and represented that borough near thirty years in parliament; in which his unwearied application to business, and extensive knowledge of public affairs, joined with a calm and unprejudiced judgment; a steady and unbiassed adherence to the constitution, and a disinterested zeal for the good of his country; made him justly esteemed one of the great supports and ornaments of it. In 1702 he was advanced by Queen Ann, to be one of the auditors of the impost, which important place

" he

“ he executed to his death, with great care, in-
 “ tegrity, and ability; and, by his regulation of
 “ the national accounts, his service to the pub-
 “ lic remains after his death. Yet his assiduity
 “ in civil employments neither lessened his at-
 “ tention to religion, nor interrupted his daily
 “ course of devotion: the discharge of his duty
 “ as a Christian, was the source and centre of all
 “ his desires. His hospitality was great, his libe-
 “ rality greater; his charity private, and without
 “ ostentation, nor ever made known but where
 “ it could not be concealed. He augmented se-
 “ veral small livings in this county, (Hereford,)
 “ and in Monmouthshire. He maintained several
 “ charity schools in both; and endowed one for
 “ ever at Brampton Brian, the place of his birth.
 “ From his known zeal to promote Christian
 “ knowledge, and particularly the instruction of
 “ youth, in the year 1725 he was chosen chairman
 “ of the trustees for the charity schools in Lon-
 “ don. The whole tenor of his life was strictly
 “ moral, without dissimulation, pride, or envy;
 “ his deportment affable and humble; his con-
 “ versation cheerful and instructive. He was
 “ faithful and constant to his friends; charitable
 “ and forgiving to his enemies; just and benefi-
 “ cent to all. And the great example of piety
 “ and religion, which shone through his whole
 “ life, and was most conspicuous on his death-
 “ bed, is the great consolation and blessing he
 “ has transmitted to his posterity.” This excel-
 “ lent character (part of the inscription on his
 “ monument) appears not to have been mere com-
 “ mon-place praise, but truth in every sentence,
 Mr. Harley died August 30, 1735; and was buried
 at Tilley, the parish in which Eywood is situated,
 By Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq,
 of Witley in Worcestershire, he had issue, Edward
 Harley,

Harley, who became third Earl of Oxford, by virtue of the entailure of the title: the male issue of the first earl being extinct.

SIR EDMUND TURNOR, *4to. II. Varclst p. 1693, J. Fittler sc. 1786.*

The Turnors or Turners, of Milton-Ernest in the county of Bedford, were distinguished for loyalty, and eminent lawyers. Sir Edmund Turnor, resident at Stork-Rochford in Lincolnshire, was the youngest son of Sir Christopher Turnor, of Milton-Ernest, one of the barons of the exchequer, by Jorie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Warwick, and sister of Sir Philip Warwick, and born May 14, 1619. He was a commissioner of the cursitor's office, first commissioner of the alienation office, and surveyor of the out ports; and died in 1707, aged 88. Few families had more interest than this of Turner for a number of years. Sir Edmund married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls in Herts. This lady died on the fifty-second anniversary of her birthday, July 30, 1679, being eight years older than her husband. Their issue was John; Christopher; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.

SIR SAMUEL GARRARD, Lord Mayor, *mez. Simon sc. in the same plate with MERTINS, BROCAS, and PARSONS.*

Sir Samuel, second son of Sir Gilbert Garrard, of Longford in Norfolk, created a baronet, August 16, 1662, was the maternal grandson of Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, alderman of Bridge Outward; and lord mayor of London, in 1710, when the metropolis was threatened with great danger from

from the intemperance of Dr. Sacheverel's friends, or at least those who used his name to raise disturbances. To prevent riots at the period of that gentleman's trial, he published an order, dated March 30, prohibiting assemblies of rude and disorderly persons in the streets; and the making bonfires, illuminations, or ringing of bells, without public authority: ordering, besides, that all hawkers and others, who should be found crying seditious books or pamphlets, reflecting upon the government, for sale, should be apprehended; and that all suspected persons should be seized, and the oath tendered to them, particularly that of abjuration. This order was very necessary, for the people, ever in extremes, burnt dissenting meeting-houses, demolished private houses, and did great injury to the property of individuals: Bishop Burnet, then at the head of the low church party, bitterly complaining of the injuries he received. Several of the rioters were tried for these horrid excesses; but, in this public frenzy, government rather wished to save, than destroy, those who had shown their zeal for the establishment at the expence of their discretion. Sir Samuel Garrard (whose title came to him by descent) had sat in parliament for Agmondesham, and was a character that did great honour to the magistracy. He became senior alderman, and president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; and died March 10, 1724-5. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, Bart.

GEORGE St. LOO, *large oval, J. Nutting sc. rare.*

The family of St. Loo (a branch of which resided in the west of England) are of very ancient descent, and some centuries past made a considerable appearance in our history. Charles II. knighted John St. Loo, Esq. of Wiltshire, who was filazer in the Court of the King's Bench; and Sir Edward St. Loo, of New Sarum, was a master in chancery in the reign of William III. These knights were probably nearly related to George St. Loo, Esq. who, in 1701, sat in parliament for Weymouth in Dorsetshire; and, in 1702, for Melcomb Regis in that county. In the reign of Queen Ann he was a commissioner of the navy, and died in 1714. The surname is greatly varied in the orthography: for instance, St. Loc, St. Loo, St. Low; and sometimes it has been written only Low.

SCOTCH GENTLEMEN.

ANDREW FLETCHER, of Salton, *prefixed to his "Life," 1791, 8vo. oval, W. Aikman p. Earl of Buchan sc.*

This extraordinary man has been equally the subject of praise and censure. A native of Scotland, he inherited a large estate; and was returned representative in parliament for the county of Lothian, where he most decidedly opposed James, Duke of York, to whom he had rendered himself so obnoxious, that he retired first to England, and then to Holland. Disobeying a summons to return to Edinburgh, he was declared a traitor; and thus forfeiting his estate, he went into Hungary,

gary, and served under the Duke of Lorrain. After the decease of Charles II. Fletcher returned to Holland, and joined in the wild schemes of Monmouth; but he felt great indignation at his taking the regal style: for he fought, not to transfer the crown from James to the duke, but to prevent any one from wearing it; and meanly killed a volunteer in the impetuosity of passion, and then as meanly deserted the cause. Fletcher, though he had seen service, never chose a dangerous post, consequently his timidity was the scorn of all. He had the pleasure of seeing James dethroned by another hand; but he loved William little better than he had Charles or James, and remained in sullen solitude during the reigns of Ann and George I.: to those five sovereigns Fletcher was equally unfriendly. His notions of government were too speculative; and he was an individual who hated all princes and all parties, and no religion pleased him. Like Cromwell, he knew what he objected to, but could not fix upon what to adopt. "I am," Fletcher said, "of no sect. I am neither whig nor tory: both are names only to cloak the knavery of both parties." If his most particular friend, however high in rank, accepted an office under government, from that moment he was his enemy: apologies only added to his violence and obloquy. He talked and wrote against all bodies of men. Had the law taken its proper course, he must have died as a malefactor, for his unprovoked enormity at Taunton. This man cannot be contrasted with our Marvel, who was a pious good man, that wished to maintain, and not to destroy, the constitution. Marvel was as amiable as he was independant; but the vindictive Fletcher had the blood of a fellow creature to plead against him: a stain not easily obliterated. It was in vain that
he

he was told Scotland could not be a republic: his aim was to have "a commonwealth of which he should be king." Had he lived lately he had been a democrat, and probably a furious Jacobin; but Marvel would have been a loyal, active, and enlightened constitutionalist. They were both learned men: and Fletcher was master of the Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian languages; but though he wrote in the last, he could not answer Prince Eugene, even "yes," or "no," in Italian. Marvel, calm and unruffled, passed through life with propriety and elegance of manners, though often distressed for a dinner when a pension courted his acceptance. Fletcher, though overflowing with wealth, was ever bursting into indecent rage, at the most trivial occurrences. His footman wishing his dismissal, he asked, "WHY DO YOU LEAVE ME." "I CANNOT BEAR YOUR TEMPER."—"I AM PASSIONATE; BUT MY PASSION IS NO SOONER ON THAN IT IS OFF." "BUT THEN, SIR, IT IS NO SOONER OFF THAN IT IS ON."

The very persons and countenances of Marvel and Fletcher were as opposite as their tempers: one was tall, and inclined to corpulency, with a face of benignity; the other was "low, thin, and had a brown complexion, full of fire, with a stern, sour look." It is evident that Fletcher was not so brave as Mackay supposed; nor was he accurate when he said, that "he would lose his life readily to serve his country, but would not do a base thing to save it." He exiled himself from Scotland, when he should have stayed; and fled to a ship, after he had committed a murder. If he had a friend, that friend must act as he dictated, or he was "an irreconcilable enemy." Marvel had no enemies: the court which he opposed, loved the man; and all parties revered him.

DAVID BRUCE, *Æt.* 15, 1710, *wh. length, sitting on a rock, and other boys climbing up it, a large sheet print, Berchet p. G. Vertue sc.*

This unfortunate, yet fortunate Scotch boy, outlived his danger many years; and died in 1770, a clerk to Messrs. Drummonds, bankers.

There is a very long inscription on the above print, in two columns, in English and Latin, recording this most extraordinary preservation; which may be seen in Ames's "Catalogue of English Heads," who has copied it at length.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS FULLER, M.D. *prefixed to his "Pharmacopœia Domestica,"* 1739, 8vo. *D. Tymewell p. G. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of "Pharmacopœia," a "Treatise on the Small-pox," and other medical works, died in September, 1734, aged about 80 years. He does not appear to have been a member of the College of Physicians in London; and it is evident, that Mr. Granger has mistaken him for Thomas Fuller, M.D. who died in June, 1706; author of the "Medicina Gymnastica," a book, he observes, "which ought to be read by all the sedentary, the studious, and the valetudinary. Such as are engaged in literary pursuits are apt to think the time lost which is spent in exercise. I would ask such whether they think the time
" lost



J. Hymenwell pinx.

G. Vertue Sculp.



THOMAS FULLER M.D.

“lost which a carpenter spends in whetting his
 “plane, or a clockmaker in cleaning a clock.
 “The body is a much more complicated machine
 “than either of those, and requires great care
 “and pains to keep it in order.” Fuller appears
 to have written his directions principally for the
 use of his son, to whom they were addressed.
 The gymnastic doctor was a wit as well as a phy-
 sician, if he, instead of the reverend wag, Thomas
 Fuller, B.D. universally known and admired,
 wrote these following lines on a left-handed writ-
 ing-master.

Though nature thee of thy right hand bereft;
 Right well thou writest with the hand that's left.

ROBERT CONY, M.D, *sitting, wig, view of a li-
 brary, mez. Haecken p. J. Faber sc. 1722.*

ROBERT CONY, M.D. *scarce, mez. E. Lutterel p. ad
 vicum, 1707.*

Dr. Robert Cony, Fellow of the College of
 Physicians in London, had considerable practice;
 and was a man of science, as may be seen by the
 “Philosophical Transactions;” and died in 1722.
 His portrait is on the staircase of the Bodleian
 library, at Oxford. Perhaps he was of the family
 of the Conys in Norfolk.

JOHN TURNER, M.D. 1712, *R. White sc.*

Dr. John Turner, was the junior licentiate of
 the College of Physicians in London, 1710, which
 is all that I know of him.

A SCOTCH PHYSICIAN.

ARCHIBALD PITCARN, M.D. *J. B. Medina p.
R. Strange sc.*

ARCHIBALD PITCARN, *an oval, 8vo. A. Bell sc.*

Dr. Pitcairne, a Scotch physician and poet, of an ancient family at Fife, was born in Edinburgh, December 25, 1652. He had his admirers; but so great an accession of knowledge in physic has accrued, since his day, that his works are now but little attended to, as those of a man of science. The brilliancy of his fancy often led his judgment astray, which is, however, no uncommon case. It has been said, that "by showing how fluids act upon solids, he has reduced the power of some diseases to an exact calculation." But it has since been found, that the mathematics will not enable a practitioner to preserve life. Thus, lively imaginations suggest new systems, and weak men proclaim them. Rejecting his "*Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica*," we must now view him as a poet. Dryden honoured him by translating his epigram, "*Ultima Scotorum*;" and Prior corrected and paraphrased his "*Gualterus Danistonus ad amicos*." Dr. Pitcairne was "a fashionable physician, a man of wit and learning, a boon companion, and a free speaker; and adopted the superintendence of the human frame to give it into the hands of metaphysicians." Inclination led him to settle at Leyden, but love rivetted him to Scotland. The object of his passion was a daughter of Sir Archibald Stephenson, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, who did not survive many years. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, married to the Earl

Earl of Kellie. Under her portrait by De Medina, in Dr. Mead's collection, was inscribed,

Scire potestates herbarum et tangere plectrum,
Pitcairno Phœbus munera magna dedit.

Pitcairne, who was a student in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, was the author not only of several books in his profession, but also of remarks upon Sir Robert Sibbald's "*Prodromus Historiæ naturalis Scotiæ*," who had written, to ridicule the new method of applying geometry to physic; and Pitcairne answered him in the above remarks, which he styled "*Dissertatio de legibus Historiæ naturalis*;" but without any design of printing them: however, a copy made its way to the press. Sir Robert, ignorant that Pitcairne was the author, laughably dedicated his answer to him. His facility in writing Latin poetry was great; but it is difficult to read his "*Poemata Selecta*," which are chiefly epigrammatic. "*Ad Robertum Lindseium*," a second sight business, is perfectly unintelligible, unless it is known, that these Platonics, when young, agreed, that whoever died first should visit the survivor. Pitcairne was at his father's, in Fife; Lindsay at Paris. A vision exhibited Lindsay, who informed Pitcairne that he was not dead, as was generally reported, but living in a very agreeable place, where, however, he could not then convey him. The poet contradicted the spectre, by declaring that Lindsay had exchanged the dominions of Lewis for that of Pluto; and this vision forms a key to the mysterious poem. The ingenious fiction, entituled "*Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem Epistola Albæ Græcæ reperta*," is supposed to have been his. All his works were published together at Leyden, 1737, in 4to. He

died October 13, 1713. Boerhaave was his pupil.

WILLIAM COCKBURN, M.D. *long wig, 12mo.*
R. White del. et sc.

Dr. Cockburn was probably a branch of the family of baronets of that name, seated in North Britain; and I think he must have been a brother of John Cockburn, D.D. vicar of Northall in Middlesex, son of John Cockburn, Esq. of the North of Scotland. This divine emigrated to England through his attachment to episcopacy, and on that account was patronized by Queen Ann. He died November 20, 1739; and is well known as the author of "Remarks upon Burnet's History of his own Time," and several religious tracts. The physician was not less known for science in his particular department, than the divine: he wrote "*Œconomia Corporis animalis*," 1695; on the "Operation of a Blister," in 1699, given in the "*Philosophical Transactions*;" "*Profluvia Ventrís*," 1701; "*Uncertainty of Medicine*," 1703; on the "Cure of Sea Diseases," in 1706; on the "Gonorrhœa," 1718; and on the "Difficulty of curing Fluxes," in 1729. Besides these he corrected some mistakes of Dr. Echard, in his History of England. His skill in his profession procured him the honour of being elected a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in London, and afterwards one of the Fellows. William III. appointed him physician to the fleet, and the Royal Society elected him a Fellow. Dr. Cockburn died November 16, 1739, "immensely rich?" but I do not know whether he was married. The divine wedded, April 15, 1729, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Basil



R. White

delin. & sculp.

Gulielmus Cockburn M.D.

Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh and Desmond;
who died October 1, 1732.

EMPIRICS.

SIR WILLIAM READ, Knt. *in a sheet, with thirteen vigettes of persons whose extraordinary cases he cured. M. Burghers sc.*

SIR WILLIAM READ, oval, gown held up by his left hand, *mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. ad vivum.*

Sir William Read, originally a tailor or a cobbler, became, progressively, a mountebank and a quack doctor; and practised, probably, like Caleb Harding, M.D. by "the light of nature;" and, though he could not read, he could ride in his own chariot, and treat his company with good punch, contained in a golden vessel. Impudence is the great support of the quack profession, and of that, Read had an uncommon share. A few scraps of Latin in his bills made the ignorant suppose him to be wonderfully learned. Indeed the very air of Oxford infused knowledge into him, when he resided there, in his last profession; and, in one of his addresses, he called upon the vice-chancellor, university, and the city, to vouch for his cures, as indeed he did upon the good people of the three kingdoms. Blindness vanished before him, and he even deigned to practice in other distempers; but he defied all competition as an oculist. Queen Ann and George I. honoured him with the care of their eyes: from which, one would have thought the rulers, like the ruled, wished to be as dark as Taylor, his brother quack's coach horses, five of which were blind, because he exercised his skill upon animals that could not complain. Read died at Rochester,

May 24, 1715; and the next day was deposited in the cemetery of St. Nicholas in that city. After Queen Ann had knighted Read and Dr. Hannes, Mr. Gwinnett sent the following lines, in a letter, to his beloved M^r. Thomas:

The queen, like Heav'n, shines equally on all,
 Her favours now without distinction fall:
 Great Read and slender Hannes, both knighted,
 show,
 That none their honours shall to merit owe.
 That popish doctrine is exploded quite,
 Or Ralph had been no duke*, and Read no
 knight.
 That none may *virtue* or their *learning* plead,
 This has no *grace*, and that can hardly *read*.

JOSEPH BROWNE, LL. M.D. *prefixed to his*
"Treatise on the Blood," 1701—8, 8vo.

Joseph Browne, a charlatan, was the author of "The modern Practice vindicated, with a Letter to Sir John Floyer, concerning the farther Use of Cold Baths," London, 1705, 8vo.; besides which he published, but very inaccurately, Sir Theodore Mayern's Works, in folio. Browne also wrote against the circulation of the blood. In short, he was a mere tool to the booksellers, and always needy. A libeller of the purity of Queen Ann's whig ministry; he was exalted to the pillory. But this medico-politico quack had the assurance to continue the "Examiner," when discontinued by Swift, Prior, Atterbury, Oldsworth, and Mrs. Manley; consequently it became as inferior to what it had been, as his abilities were to theirs.

* Of Mountague.



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